THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,737—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
5th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
12th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
3rd May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
10th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. 1912.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,,
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 825	1,360
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date, Time, Route via
Damra	1695	Thurs.	5th Sept. 9 a. m.
Linga	2185	Friday	6th Sept. †6 a.m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Damra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barjora 3230 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA,

A Steamer on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd September, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6383	Lassisce	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 693	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

		Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½" Boxed 100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" ,, 100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" ,, 50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5½" ,, 50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" ,, 50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" ,, 100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" ,, 50	9	6
Empires,	4½" ,, 50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" ,, 50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BARRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SMOKER SIR ?

We question whether any house East of Suez can show a collection of smoker's commodities, so replete or in so charming a variety as that now being displayed in our show cases. To our hitherto representative collection we have recently added lavishly, and we would impress on our customers that every piece of Gold or Silver is

BRITISH HALL-MARKED

That useful adjunct to the smoker of the fragrant Turkish or Egyptian, the CIGARETTE CASE, is to be seen in a plethora of shapes and styles ; curved and straight ; single and double ; long and short ; plain and engine-turned ; heavy and light ; of which we have

OVER A GROSS

to select from. There are, besides, TOBACCO BOXES, MATCH BOXES, CIGARETTE BOXES, CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CIGAR CUTTERS, POCKET CIGAR or CIGARETTE LIGHTERS, the "EVER-READY" LIGHTER and other knick-knacks which appeal to the smoker and are so popular and useful also for presentation purposes.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS FOR THE
PARSI NEW YEAR
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS
GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM
1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY
IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS
LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts;

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL" 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?
It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"
THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !
At the first sign of fever take
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 5th September at 6-30 p. m.

H. M. C. TROTTER,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING &c., to the Travancore Police for 1912-13. For particulars apply to Police Head Quarters Office, Trivandrum.

Tenders will be opened on the 4th September 1912, 2 P. M.

F. S. S. GEORGE,
Superintendent of Police.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Thursday the 29th August, 1912, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, on the paid up amount of the Shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1912. This will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in the Morarbhai Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after 15th September, 1912 to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on that date (15-9-1912,) on production of their Share Certificates,

By Order of the Board,
L. C. BALDWIN,
Acting Manager and Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 252 of 1912.

Messrs. KHEMRAJ BALABUX, a firm carrying on business as Merchants, Shroffs and Adatias, at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) GOVINDJI VASSONJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, and carrying on business as a Confectioner and Merchant, at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort. (2) ANANDJI MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Fort, at Old Modikhana, and carrying on business as a Merchant, outside the Fort. (3). CAWASJI R. ASHBURNER, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon, a Clerk in the Secretariat.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of Immoveable property, dated the 25th day of July, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the 3rd defendant Cawasji R. Ashburner, in the following properties subject to the rights of the Mortgagees and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the said properties in terms of their securities.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the House of Bai Hamabai Manekji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the North by the House of Doctor Dossabhai Bejonji Culgirwalla, and on or towards the South by the House of Veljibhoy Luchmichand, and which said premises are assessed under New Survey No. 3656, and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2198 (1), and under Street Nos. 214,215 and 218.

SECONDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Government land newly assessed situate at Pare Tank Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub district of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in Books in Collector's Old No. 87, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 2 and 3/2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring 5000 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2/23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the Parel Tank Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, and on or towards the North by the Road leading to the said Hindu Cemetery.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 15th day of September, 1912, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1912.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOW READY

THE

Motor Vehicles Law

BY

M. J. GILES,

Chief Inspector of Police,
Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Theatres & Motor Vehicles Department.

A HANDBOOK FOR THE USE OF OFFICIALS, MOTORISTS AND OTHERS

COMPRISING

THE BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1904 and RULE with Notes.
THE TAXI-CAB REGULATIONS AND FARES with Notes.
THE PETROLEUM, CARBIDE OF CALCIUM & BOILER INSPECTION REGULATIONS
A DIGEST OF THE LEADING ENGLISH HIGH COURT MOTOR CASES
MISCELLANEOUS MATTER
AND
A MAP OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazete, tLd."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED:—

1. For a duly qualified, Full time Medical Officer, for Dispensary and District Work. Candidates must have practical experience of the working of Tuberculosis and Tuberculin Dispensaries in Europe. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 200-250.
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Apply be letter with testimonials before 15th September, 1912, to JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES, King George V. Anti Tuberculosis League, Department of Public Health, Municipal Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th Aug., 1912

NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of our numerous constituents that we have ERECTED a NEW LARGE DRY CLEANING PLANT—this together with our old Electric Finishing Machinery—will we hope give them every satisfaction.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

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APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NOTICE.

REVISION of the ELECTORAL ROLL of persons qualified to vote at the election of an additional member of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay, representing the Mahomedan Community in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the draft list of Mahomedans resident, in Bombay, qualified under the Election Rules published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of 15th November, 1909, to vote at the forthcoming election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay representing the Mahomedan Community in Bombay will be available for inspection at the office of the Collector of Bombay in the Custom House, on 31st August and following days, when the office is open for business, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M. A limited number of copies of this draft list will be available for sale on application at a price of rupee one per copy. All persons whose names are not included in the list and who claim that their names should be entered in the final revised roll and all persons whose names appear in the list and who claim that any alteration or revision should be made in such list should forward their claims in writing to the Collector of Bombay before the 14th September, after which date no claims will be considered.

All letters submitting claims should be marked on the outside "Electoral Roll."

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
29th August, 1912.

INSURANCES.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes apply to
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Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE:
A Picture Record of Recent European Events.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS:
Series IV.—Nine Events.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA
A Story of Bitter Revenge.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE
Never Did Run Smooth:
A Story of Continental Bandits and Apaches.

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The Scriptural Incident.

MAX AND THE MAID:
The Author, Max Linder, in the Principal Part.

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BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
VERSUS
MADRAS GYMKHANA.

ON TUESDAY, 3rd September, on the Oval. Kick off 5-45 p.m. Admission to the Reserved Enclosure Rupee One. Limited number of chairs. Ladies free.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

TO-DAY, until 15th September.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

	Usual price.	Sale. price.
Eau-de-cologne John M. Farina Wicker	2-8	1-8
Daltrize Superior Violette	3	1-8
" Bouquet de Sicole	5	2
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A lot of perfumery of different makes varying from 2 Rs. to 5 Rs. are to be cleared off at 1 Re each.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
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1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZEITE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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They are self-adjusting.
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Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico,
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CALLED UP £400,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, washing and dressing tables, leather kit and hand bags, glass veranda lamps, baba chairs, electric table lamps, phonographs, safes, &c.

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1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
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1 light rubber-tyred glass fronted brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1912, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Transferees of the mortgages and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gowli Ismail Hassan, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1908, the following landed property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khadak Street or Chinch Bunder Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 271 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 3129, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B, Ward No. 2768, and street Nos. 2-6, and Ward No. 2769 (1) and (2) and street Nos. 8-22 and 22 A, and bounded on or towards the east by the first Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Govindas Dawji and partly by the property of Chand Butcher, on or towards the north by Ismail Habib's charitable property, and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahim Currim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Gulamalli G. Merchant, Esq. Attorney for the vendors at his office in Princess Street, Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1912.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

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on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, AUG. 30.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 3-4	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		unchgd
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	1-2	
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64		1-8
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-8	3 1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 3-4	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·28 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 43		0·1
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. short London Bills	29th Aug		
do. 3 months' sight...	3 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			unchgd
do. 6 months' sight...	4		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 2-3		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers. No sellers.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£280,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ...	£150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ...	£ 10,000
Gold to Calcutta ...	£ 1,000
Silver to Calcutta ...	£250,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet—Easier
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ...	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	600 "
Imports ...	1,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·80+·02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 15-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·14	5·99	5·98	5·90	5·90
—06	—07	—08	—07	—07
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
5·90	5·92	5·93	5·94	
—08	—07	—07	—08	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 10·78 Jan. 10·75.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 10·78 Jan. 10·74
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·29 Jan. 10·92

NEW YORK—

Day's		Bales.
"	Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000
"	Receipts at " last year ...	22,000
"	Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
"	Exports to Continent ...	1,000
"	Spot Cotton ...	11·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 10·77—unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 10·82—01

} Declined early on unfavourable cables and advanced later on bullish private crop report

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	11 3-16—1-16
Futures month of Oct. ...	10·85—03
Futures month of Jan. ...	10·89—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

New Orleans and New York Markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

		Bales.
Week's	Receipts at U. S. Ports	118,000
Do.	Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do.	do. to France & Continent...	53,000
Do.	do. to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports		286,000
Do.	do. at interior Ports	80,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	11,000
do Forwarded	54,000
do Imports	21,000
do Stocks	600,000
Stock of Cotton in London	11,170
Coconada Fair Red G. I. F. London ...	d 4 24-32
Coconada Ginned " " ...	d 4 29-32
Western Good " " ...	d 5 12-32

Liverpool, August 30.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... More demand at firm rates

Tone Cloths ...	good demand
Weft American " 54" ...	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian " 80" ...	17 3-8

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian " 32" ...	12 1 8
Twist " 32" W T C...	9 5-8
Twist " 32" B ...	10 1-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ...	13 6
Twist " 36" W T C...	9 7-8
Twist " 36" B ...	10 3-8
Twist " 42" ...	11 3-4
Twist American " 60" ...	16
Twist Egyptian " 60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 80" ...	21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 1-2
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...	6
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	... 29 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—	... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 37—1-8
Do " Months—Aug-Sept—London—Sellers	

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ...	} No Sellers—Firm.
Do. Months— ...	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	40 unchgd
Do Months	...Aug.-Sept.—Buyers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...	54 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk Nearest—Value	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports,— ...	.....
Brown Cawnpore ...	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value	

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	64+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done	

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta	61 9+6d.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	56 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-0+0-0-9 Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Done—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	14 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	5 1-1-2+1-2d unchgd Sellers.—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 79 1-16+1-8
English best selected copper ...	£ 83 3-4
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.....	6 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool.....	12 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India...	6 12 6

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...	12 7 1-2—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Dull only small business

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	12 0 3-4—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments ...	Oct-Dec Sellers

Tone—Neglected

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...	9 9 3-4—1-2d
Months of Shipments ...	Oct-Dec—Sellers.

Tone—Opened dull—Closed steady

E A B & similar Crystal C & F India ...	13 10 1-2—3-4 d
Months of Shipments ...	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone.—Offered at less money but without business

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	11 4 1-2—unchgd. Value
Month of Shipments ...	Aug. September.

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta— ...	10 9 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Do. ...	10 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi— ...	10 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta— ...	11 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi— ...	12 0 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Tone—Small business doing—Prices—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [31ST AUG. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
209 Bars Silver	4,50,000	London	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Sovs...	34,500	Malta	National Bank
114 Bars Silver	2,25,000	London	International Bank
365 Bars Silver	7,50,000	do	Chartered Bank
38 Bars Silver	75,000	do	Mercantile Bank
37 Bars Silver	75,000	do	Eastern Bank
355 Bars Silver	7,500,000	do	Hongkong Bank
115 Bars Silver Box Silver	2,25,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	15	18,913
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	26	31,320

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier, following the rise in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. 14th Sept
Do. do France ...	170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...	139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...	148 1-2
Shanghai " ...	202 1-2
Japan " ...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 15-16 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. Only a moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement	...	" 95 11 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver yesterday closed firm with buyers at an advance of 3-16 both for ready and forward, the quotations being 28 7-8 and 28 3-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 62 5-8. The local market opened firm at 72 13-16 ex duty for ready and the September settlement, and at the close rates are 1-16 higher as under. A moderate business has been put through. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 3
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	72 14 0
1st Settlement	...	"	72 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	73 3 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	82 4 0
1st Settlement	...	"	82 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	82 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the American markets were again slight yesterday, while the opening and closing rates in Liverpool showed little alteration. The New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-day and on Monday for holidays, and will reopen on Tuesday. Fluctuations in Liverpool are therefore not likely to be large unless something unforseen occurs. Private telegrams give the following estimates of the average condition of the crop:—

National Ginners' Association.....74·8 per cent
Journal of Commerce.....75·4 "
Miss Giles.....76·8 "

The Bureau Report will be issued on the 3rd September and will reach here on the 4th September. The local market opened quiet the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 288, and business was done during the morning at this price. In the afternoon there was little business doing and sellers of good Broach having withdrawn from the market the rate advanced to Rs. 290. Closing prices are as under.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been small and rates are easy.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	297	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	290	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	286	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	283	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Palgaon...	"	276	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	273	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	263	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	253	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	238-9	Dec.
" " "	"	265-4	Nov.
F. G. M. G. Bengals	"	240	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	4,000
Total Imports ...	...	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·13	5·97	5·93
—01	—02	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·88	5·88	5·88
—02	—02	—02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
5·90	5·91	5·92
—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The better tone of the home market has caused a steadier feeling, and prices have advanced.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 11 6	B.T.
September ...	"	11 6 6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	"	10 10 9	"

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 3 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	8 1 0	B.T.
Yellow " ...	"	9 0 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55 0 0	
Black Kutni	"	47 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 11 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	39 8 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	"	27 0 0	
Forward	"	24 8 0	D. J.

SEQUONDUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ...	Rs.	45 0 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	7	0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5	5	6 "
" " May 1913 ...	"	5	7	6 "

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,740
Bank of India ...	...	...	64
Central Bank of India Ld.	...	...	32
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	88
In tau Specie ...	...	...	68 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	500
Kohinoor	...	...	847 1-2
Manookji Petit	...	...	3,130
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	265
Standard	...	...	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			174 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			185
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...			292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...			1,610
Treacher and Co			460

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	542 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	696 bales.
Wheat	...	15,621 cwts.
Linseed	...	2,363 "
Rapeseed	...	662 "
Gingellyseed	...	6 "
Poppyseed	...	125 "
Groundnuts	...	568 "
Castorseed	...	3,581 "
Rice	...	2,663 "
Myrabollams... ...	...	Nil
Cottonseed	...	2,933 "
Mowrasee	...	2,255 "
Gram	...	2,841 "
Joowar	...	2,861 "
Maize	...	Nil
Barley	...	2,024 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 13-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	93		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29 1-16	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 7-8	1-8	
do. in New York ...	63 1-8	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·28 1-2		unchgd
do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. Short London	29th Aug.		
do. Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 11-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged—Limited demand.
Futures ...	Quiet.
Total Sales ...	3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	6,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·40 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 5-8—1-16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·13	5·95	5·91	5·86
—01	—04	—04	—04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·86	5·87	5·88	5·89	5·90
—04	—03	—04	—04	—04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	15,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
Exports to Continent ...	7,000

American markets closed for a holiday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight... ...	15,750,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	77,000
East Indian do ...	113,000
American do ...	1,297,000
Other do ...	116,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian sales ...	400
Total Speculation ...	1,000
Do. Exportation ...	1,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,300
Do. Actual Exports ...	Nil.
Do. Week's Imports ...	2,000
Do. Speculation ...	100
Americans Afloat ...	40,000
East Indian ...	12,000
Total afloat ...	83,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	39 1-4
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	39
Do. Month—Aug.-Sept.—London—Buyers.	

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	40 Aug.—Sellers.
Do Month ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	54 1-2
Do. Months— ...	Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value.	
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal.
Do Months ...	.....
Do Name of Ports. ...	.....
Brown Cawnpore ...	50 1-2
Do. Months—Aug-Sept	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value.	

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	64 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.	

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Falta	57 1-4
Do. Months— ...	Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Bayers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...	£6-17-0 Nov.-Dec Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	14 1-8—Unchgd.
RUBBER— Para Rubber ...	5s. 1 3-4d.—Sept. Done Steady.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ...	12 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...	Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Quiet.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	12 0 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ...	Oct.-Dec.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...	11 2 1-2
Months of Shipments ...	Sept.—Sellers. 9 9 3-4—Oct. Dec.

Tone—Market quiet.

E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...	13 9
Months of Shipments ...	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	11 4 1-2 Value.
Months of Shipments	Sept. Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Do. ...	10 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Do. ...	11—Sept-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Do. ...	11 11 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Do. ...	12 0 3-4—Sept-Dec—Value

Tone—Nothing doing.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 31.

Interest in coal revived slightly yesterday, and some rises were recorded, but prices were fairly steady on the whole and closed quiet. Among the rises were Barabani, four annas to 12-8, Auckland four annas to 8-13, Bhalkajuri four annas to 11-12, Burra Dhamo four annas to 11-0, Gopalichuck six annas to 10-14, Phularitand six annas to 4-14, Raniganj two annas to 20-0.

Falls included Bengal five rupees to 890-0, Govindpur four annas to 10-12, Sudamdih four annas to 5-8.

Jute shares were very steady.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 30th August, 1912, as compared with the figures of 31st July 1912. This shows an increase of about 18 lacs of rupees in the working capital during the month.

	30th July. Rs.	31st Aug. Rs.
Local Bills Discounted ...	1,74,000	2,90,000
Cash Credits...	9,24,000	10,70,000
Loans and Demand Advances	29,44,000	37,66,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	16,000	17,000
Sundries	29,000	33,000
Cash and Investments ...	11,48,000	18,14,000
Total Rs.	52,35,000	69,90,000

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, write on August 16 :—

Since the issue of our last circular, per "Delta", on the 2nd instant, our market remained quiet.

The total business reported during the fortnight is about 4,800 bales, the bulk of which consists of No. 20. This count, which has, comparatively speaking, been neglected, spring into favour during the above period, at values somewhat higher than those we last quoted. On the other hand, "Twist" where relegated to a back seat, while the business transacted in them was done at reduced rates.

Latterly, owing to the steady rise in the Rupee exchange and the apparent collapse of the American cotton market, dealers have virtually withdrawn from the local market as buyers.

Advices from Bombay indicate a steady market, but in view of the abundant cotton corps reported both from India and America, it cannot be long before the mill-owners give way and offer substantial concessions in prices.

Total sales 4,800 bales.

Unsold stocks 11,600 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 55,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail steamer "Assaye" and extra steamers "Ischia," and "Colombo Maru" from Bombay, and steamer "Delwara" from Calcutta have brought in 14,880 bales for Hongkong and 7,893 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to coast ports, etc. amount to about 2,000 bales.

Local Mill sales reported as follows:—50 bales, No. 12 at dols. 134 and 150 bales No. 16 at dols. 146.

Shanghai.—Reports from this market indicate a quiet feeling with small business doing.

Japanese Yarn.—Business done as follows:—150 bales Setsu No. 10 at dols 135, 550 bales No. 20 at dols 162·50, 450 bales, Yellow Chosa No. 20 at dols 153.

Raw Cotton.—No Stock for Bengal nor Chinese. Quotation Bengal at dols 29 to dols 34, Chinese at dols 32 to dols 37 per picul.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—August 10, at the Nursing Home, Kasauli, the wife of Captain H. C. Brown, I. M. S., of a son.

CHANNER—August 18, at St. Leonards, Naini Tal, the wife of F. F. R. Channer I. F. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

Teachers' Association, Annual Meeting, Mangaldas House 6-15.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "Every business man should take pride not only in his regard for honesty, truth, and fair dealing, but in his own personal honor."—Henry Clews.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) morning, at 10-30 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One nilgai and three leopard cubs have been kindly presented to the gardens by H. H. the Durbar Saheb of Dungarpur.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenço Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Mulazi," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd September, 1912, instead of as previously notified.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A CHILD.—The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday evening, touching the death of Bagu Bapuji, a Hindu child, aged about two months and a half, which was found dead, with its face covered, in a chawl at Sandhurst Road. The mother of the deceased in her evidence stated that she went to bed the previous night with her child. On Saturday morning at 1 o'clock she went to see her child and found that he was dead. His face had been covered with a cloth. Ornaments and cash from the cupboard in the room were then found to be missing. Some of the ornaments which had been on the person of the child were found by the police in a corner in the room. The police surgeon said he had performed a post-mortem examination of the body, but had found no marks of violence or poison. There were signs of pneumonia. Further enquiry was then adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st Aug. 1912.

191. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Co.—Parades will be held as under on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the New Headquarters at 9-30 p.m.

No 1 Company, Wednesday, September 11th. No. 2 Company, Thursday, September 12th, All this season's recruits must attend these parades.

192. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at New Headquarters for White Uniform. All helmets should be returned to Head-quarters, with owner's name plainly marked, for fitting with White Covers.

193. Leave—The undernamed has been granted leave of absence from 14th September to 31st October 1912 :—No. 1357 Gunner J. Bloomfield.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September together with the entrance fee of Rs. 4.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. B. A. for 1912-13 can be seen at Head-quarters.

2. Annual meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association will be held at the New Head-quarters (next to the Old Head-quarters) on Wednesday next 4th September 1912 at 7 p. m.

All members interesting in shooting are requested to attend.

3. The concert which was to have taken place on September 7th has been unavoidably postponed to a later date, which will shortly be announced.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1912.

483. Parades.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) to-day, Monday, the 2nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

II.—There will be no parade for "G" Company on Wednesday the 4th instant.

III.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday, the 4th instant at 7-30 a. m.

484.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "E" Company :—

No. 6812 Cyclist. G. Collyer to be signalling Lance Corporal.

485. Trans

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Altmark, 2716 tons, Captain H. Luning, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg via Rotterdam, with a general cargo and explosives.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2499 tons, Captain J. Goodwin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow via Manchester, with a general cargo.

The steamer Clematis, 2329 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that during the voyage Chief Engineer died.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pentakota, 2309 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo 25 cabin and 228 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3535 tons, Captain A. Neihmann, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Baroda, 1899 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson will sail to-day for Java with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's. Steamer Habsburg, 2395 tons, Captain E. Seberich, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 30th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone ..R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr C W Seearme ..Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Borders .....Troopship
R I M S Palmaras ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 31.

Angus	9320	Dakers	T M & Co
Alavi	2324	Gray	Bo & P S N & Co
Altmark	2716	Luning	W & A G & Co
Barala	1899	Butler	M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	
Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	J F & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	W and A G & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cassack	
Hinleyside	2513	Johnson	M M and Co
Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Malda	1258	Bamber	M M & Co
Pentakota	2309	Hodgson	M M & Co
Rijsbergen	2305	Burge	T M and Co
Steenbergen	2455	Deyonge	Antwerp ..7-9 .. T M & Co
Sutherland	2377	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Uessinga	1869	Cox	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2447	Sholten	T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Torrington	3619	Provs J.	Antwerp	5 9 ..	Mackintosh & Co
C&R City of Athens	3571	Knaat			K N & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	9-9 ..	M M & Co
H Bahrein	1402	Grant	Arab Steamer Ld		
K Hakata Maru	3,885	Nomura	Kobe	6-9 ..	N Y Kabsha and Co
M Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
N Dunbarmoor	2331	Owens	Genoa	3-9 ..	W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2315	Tantren	Durban	2-9 ..	A S & Co
P Wildenfels	3,535	Weishman	1-9		W and A G and Co
Q Barjora	1908	Willis			M M & Co

Offside N

Badrio	1613	Fisher	Basreh	12-9 ..	Arabs Steamers Ld

M W D D

Sealda	3438	Johnson	Java	2-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Altmark	Luning	Hamburg, July 27
	Clan Leslie	Goodwin	Glasgow, July 24
31	Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta, Aug 18
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug 29
	Pentakota	Hodgson	Zanzibar, Aug 18
Sept 1	Nairung	Park	Calcutta, July 23
	Hidalgo	Harcord	Hull, Aug 28
	Arcadia	Burcham	H'kong, Aug 13
	Kola	Elton	Basreh, Aug 25
	City of Perth	Arnold	Mauritius, Aug 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Lawada	Owen	Calcutta, &c
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Wild Swan	Weihmann	Calcutta
	H M S Perseus	Talbot	Muscat
Sept 1	Baroda	Penny	Persian Gulf
	Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste

The steamer Sealda, Captain Johnson, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer City of Athens, began to load on Saturday for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Calna, left Port Said, on the afternoon of the 30th August.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the 30th August and is due here on the 10th September.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Madrid, passed the Canal on the evening of the 30th instant and is due to arrive here about 10 a.m. on the 10th September.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunbarmoor s—275 bales cotton waste, K. Vishram and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Shivji Khimjee.

Massilia s—12 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 130 bales wool, K. Khairaz.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—987 cwts castorseed, R. S. Forage; 45 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons 2 bales carpets, H. G. H. Mahomed and Sons; 12 cases chutney, Framji Nowroji; 33 cases chutney, D. D. Framji and Co; 4 bales carpets, E. Hayim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—39 bales skins, C. J. Mathew and Co.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Torrington s—50 bales cotton waste. Tokersey Damjee.

FOR BOSTON.

assilia s—11 bales skins, H. M. Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massila s—391 cwts wheat J Fachiri; 55 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co.

F R GENOA.

Dunbarmoor s—300 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,063 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Euphorbia s—4,240 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—8 cwts Jabalpore stone, R Girdharlal and Co.

FOR BEYROUTH.

Arabia s—20 bales twist, M H Dehdas thts.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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Telephone No. 1827.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 2nd September, 1912.

CHINA AND TIBET.

THE touch of comedy which to Western eyes seems inevitable in Chinese affairs, appears in due course in the narrative of the pacification of Tibet. The victorious Chinese troops, it is proposed, shall return from Lhassa not, as might have been expected, by the way they came, but through British territory probably by way of Kalimpong and Darjiling to Calcutta, where they will take ship for home. The celerity with which this arrangement is proceeding shows that it has been expected for some considerable time. Already a contingent of five hundred men with their families and followers has started for Gyantse on the Indian frontier where transport and supplies have been collected, the Tibetans being apparently as desirous as the Chinese of seeing the latter out of the country. Both sides are tired of the contest, but the natives are naturally more so than the invaders, and the Dalai Lama and his people seem in the end to have accepted the Chinese Amban's terms without reserve. That the Chinese soldiers should welcome the cessation of hostilities is only natural, and it is certain that they would enjoy the diversion of a secure and comfortable journey through British India where they would at least be sure of their food. We have still to hear the full account of this remarkable siege; but through the vague and conflicting reports that have reached India, the valour of the Chinese regular troops seems again to be established. They had the advantage of arms; but they have fought against fierce and determined foes, who both in physique and in numbers composed a formidable host, and who moreover were fighting for a sacred cause. In the days of the Empire neither delay nor the loss of a garrison would have prevented the complete subjugation of Tibet, if the authorities now at Pekin had resolved on it. In suppressing a rebellion in Turkestan, which they did effectually, the Chinese army on one occasion halted long enough on their march to sow and reap crops for their own support; and the same resolute deliberation would have a year or two ago directed the campaign against Tibet. Now when the Chinese themselves had overthrown the Manchu rulers, there may not be a general or central authority strong enough to control military operations from a distance in the traditional Chinese way. The rumour of the approach of reinforcement from Szechuan may have led to the conclusion of peace, and for all that is yet known the additional troops may now be near Lhassa. That would certainly explain the willingness of the Tibetans to come to terms at a time when they seem to have been getting the best of it. But another and an equally plausible explanation is possible. The Chinese and for that matter the Tibetans themselves are no mean diplomatists. It may be an accident that the *Times* published a proposal for the appointment of a British Resident at Lhassa on the day that the news of the settlement reached India and London; but it is quite possible that the acute politicians on both sides anticipated the suggestion, and that they hastened to patch up a truce before the Government of India moved.

The Tibetans may not like the Chinese as lords and masters, but they would like the English less. For half-a-century until the Younghusband expedition lifted the veil they had struggled to keep Europeans, and especially the English, out of their country and had successfully kept their city secluded from foreign gaze. The dread of British intervention weighs much for more heavily with them than the fear of Chinese domination, which may mean much or little according to the disposition of the nominal governor. The Chinese on their part have been and will likely be content with the acknowledgment of their suzerainty. They would not wish to see Lhassa in the hands of the English or of any other power; but they have shown no inclination to interfere between the rulers and the people of Tibet, and the Lamas have been left free under Chinese dominion to intrigues and to poison to their hearts' content. It would not be surprising if the threat of British supervision had at once brought them round again to their ancient allegiance and had inclined them to accept with resignation the rule of their former masters. For if not of the same race ethnologically the two peoples are united by religion and customs. Tibetan civilization is wholly Chinese, and Chinese suzerainty can never be foreign to them in the way that British or Russian would be. Whatever may be thought, therefore, of the merits of the proposal made by the *Times*, it is doubtful if the premier journal is well informed on the attitude of the Tibetans. The despatch of Chinese soldiers to their own country through Calcutta is itself a lesson on the propinquity of India and of the Indian Army, which will not escape the notice of the Tibetans. They may and do desire autonomy; but even the mildest form of British control would be less acceptable to the Lamas than the lax and distant overlordship of the Chinese. On the necessity of intervention there will be as usual divided opinion on the British side. The forward school will welcome the suggestion and support the claim for the establishment of an outpost of the Empire at the Tibetan capital; but on the other hand settled policy is against these ambitious frontier schemes. So long as the Chinese and the Tibetans can settle matters among themselves, even with an occasional revolt, there seems little reason for the Indian Government to add to its responsibilities and to take virtual possession of one of the bleakest and poorest countries on the face of the earth. As for the unfortunate officer who would be sent to look after, British interests at Lhassa, 'Heaven help him!' would be the general and the pious wish.

Gondal and its Railway Enterprise.

HIS HIGHNESS of Gondal has always taken a great interest in railway enterprise. His small but progressive State is situated in the southerly portion of Kathiawar, and it was one of the first areas in that part of the country in which a railway line was laid. It was partially through the efforts of the Thakore Sahib of Gondal,—at whose seat Sir George Clarke some two years ago inaugurated a railway extension—that with the assistance of the Thakore Sahib of Morvi and others, the Bhavnagar-Jetalsar-Gondal-Porebandar Railway, as it was then known, was established. This has been split up since into several State railways, each contributory State now retaining in most cases its own section of the line, as a separate entity in management. It was a rather unfortunate circumstance for Gondal that almost immediately upon this change a popular and efficient railway servant in the State, the late Mr. Chippendall, lost his life within a short distance of Gondal station. This might indeed have appeared as an unwelcome omen to the superstitious amongst the Gondal villagers, but it is a sign of the well-being of the district that the Gondal-Porebandar State Railway has been, since its inception, a profitable affair. When the combined railway split up, most of the contributory States, such for instance as Morvi, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, took over singly the management of their own lines, but it will be noted that the more profitable and efficient system of joint management has been continued at Gondal, this State running its railway in conjunction with the adjoining territory of Porebandar. The line, which it owns, is sometimes conveniently referred to as the Jetalsar-Porebandar Railway, and it connects the Gondal-Porbandar and the Junagadh lines with the Morvi and Jamnagar railways. Of the four proprietors concerned, Gondal owns the largest portion of the territories, traversed by these connected lines, and three out of their six stations, while Gondal owns a three-eighths share in the capital outlay of Rs. 16,13,638. It may be added that the State commenced its experience of railway enterprise with the institution of the Dhasi-Dhoraji line and later in partnership with other States, constructed the Dhoraji-Porbandar and Jetalsar-Rajkot routes. Railway revenue, of course, suffered last year through the scarcity in Kathiawar, for Gondal received only one-fourth of its usual rainfall—that is seven and a third inches compared with a little more than 27 inches, which is the usual quantity. This brought the State to the verge of severe famine; in many parts there was no sowing and in others the scanty crops withered and died. For fodder many herdsmen betook themselves and their herds to the Gir Forest, but the lack of drinking water has unfortunately resulted in severe loss of cattle, the last season having been harder on cattle than even the disastrous famine of twelve years ago. So not only railway revenue but State revenue met the inevitable result of such conditions, a considerable shrinkage and the unpaid portion of land revenue was nearly a lakh and a half. However, the resources of Gondal appear to be elastic, and this year's ample rainfall will apparently restore it to prosperity, while its railway system is too firmly established to be irretrievably affected by one short season.

Races and Gambling.

THE later extra meetings have shown a distinct advancement on their immediate predecessors, and this prosperity under present conditions must be a source of gratification to those who are responsible for putting racing here on a healthy track. And the many sportsmen who recognise that the present system will yet prove its advantages over the old and vicious one of betting on credit and thus offering temptations to the needy, are pleased to know Sir George Clarke will be with us for the full time of the present turf license and His Excellency will then have a well based perception for further pronouncement in relation to turf matters. The present Secretary in his various schemes for restoring the tone and popularity of the meetings here desires above all to make the attendance exclusive and select and in this endeavour he is much helped by the absence of the undesirable elements that seriously incommoded genteel folks in the enclosures, lawns and on the stands. For strictly speaking the race-course is a place for sportsmen and not for those who attend solely to gamble. If some owners and heavy betters are still stintingly giving their patronage to the totalisator, the bulk of race-goers, and ladies especially, are its warm advocates and supporters, and if the gate-money of responsible attendants and percentages derived from the totalisator will covet all the expenses of the meeting to what end is there any need for the Turf Club to make any great profits? People with experience of the totalisator in France, New Zealand and other countries vouch for the machine yet taking high rank in general popularity here, and eventually leading the Calcutta Turf Club to adopt it to the exclusion of other forms of backing horses at races. Yet there are some people and one or two turf officials among them, who still talk of returning to the old method when the present Governor goes away. It is hoped that no such calamity will befall the turf on this side, as a return to the old order of things will mean reckless gambling, corrupt practices and the invasion of the unwashed on to the courses. Race-meetings in Upper India rightly claim credit for purity of their racing atmosphere and select attendances. When it was reported that some Bombay side stables would, in consequence of the restrictions laid down by law, remove their patronage to Northern India the race management there became seriously concerned as they had no desire for the tone of racing as it existed in these parts being introduced into their select circles. The majority of the members of the Western India Turf Club have expressed themselves as strongly against the return of the bookmakers. At small meetings the presence of one or two book-makers may perhaps be indispensible, but it should be made a rule that the Turf Club will not recognise any booked bets.

Effects of the Dock Strike.

THE mail papers tell a gloomy story of the sufferings which the workers are bearing as the result of the dock strike, and we should imagine that Labour has learned a lesson, which it will be slow to forget. The strike has left traces, which it will take years to wipe out, and social and philanthropic workers are busy doing the hospital duty that remains when the battle is over. Things look fairly normal on the surface in dockland, so a correspondent writes, but there are plenty of indications of the enormous mass of poverty and suffering left behind. The busiest places in the East End are the pawn-shops which are filled all day by women redeeming the fragments of their homes. It is a very significant fact that it should be necessary that charitable effort must be organised to obtain for the strikers' families their necessary chairs, tables and bedsteads, which have been pawned in order to find food. Lady Henry Somerset's fund to help the dockers to get back their furniture is a great boon. The Dockers' Offices, Mile End Road, where it is administered, are besieged. The officials are in possession of thousands of unredeemed tickets, and it is said that about 100,000 tickets were issued from the shops during the strike. The pawnshop, in thousands of cases, was the only alternative to the workhouse. Some of the women are said to be still too poor even to afford a stamp to send their tickets by post and they walk many miles to bring them. Another indication of the prevalent poverty is that a man frequently sees bare-footed children—a sight almost unknown in East London in normal times. It is little wonder that Mr. Henderson should tell the men of his own party that the strike weapon, though powerful, can be overdone. The dockers are now suffering, because they "overdid" the strike, and undertook it at an inopportune time. And should they ever show signs of letting its memory leave them, their wives and children will recall it.

Frivolous Litigation.

IT is not an encouraging fact that in one province of India at least the passion for litigation, which is such an unfortunate trait in the Indian character, is throwing an increasing quantity of unnecessary work upon the courts. As education makes advances in this country, there should be grounds to expect that extensive litigation will at least be prevented from extending, but apparently any such expectation is liable to be falsified. The note on the administration of criminal justice in the North-Western Provinces during 1911 emphasises the fact that the increased number of reported offences is mainly due to frivolous litigation. This is clearly shown by the satistics relating to hurt, criminal trespass, and marriage. During the year 54,000 persons were brought to trial for hurt, an increase of nearly 9,000 over the total of 1910, but only 6,805 were convicted. The number of persons tried for criminal trespass was 15,038, while less than one-third were found guilty. The figures for offences relating to marriage were even more remarkable, for while 5,065 cases were reported, the number of persons convicted was no more than 340. The effect of these conditions on village and family life is aptly described. "Petty cases beget petty cases, and they in turn divide the village against itself, and the result is not infrequently a crop of cases, increasing every year in rancour and gravity. It is of the highest importance that frivolous and insignificant squabbles should not be tried at length in the courts." Magistrates should do all in their power to check frivolous charges of this sort, and fortunately they have more opportunity of doing so in cases of frivolous prosecution than are afforded to the bench in a civil court.

REUTER wires that Sir James and Lady Meston have left for India via Brindisi.

NEWS from Delhi says that the plans of the temporary offices have been sent to Simla.

NOTES FROM LONDON

THE WINTRY SUMMER.

Boats on Ocean Liners.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, AUG. 16.

EVERY other topic this week has been eclipsed by the problem of the unseasonable weather. Yesterday was the gloomiest day since March. The sun was not visible once, and most sensible people emulated his example by remaining indoors. There has been no such day in August for years. On the previous night severe frosts were recorded in many parts of the country. In fact, we have had night frosts repeatedly during the present month. On Monday night, in Huntingdonshire, several degrees of frost were recorded. "The rain it raineth every day," not incessantly, but sometimes in fierce showers, sometimes in a misty drizzle. The temperature remains singularly low. For days it has rarely risen above 60 degrees in any part of England, and the maximum in most places has generally been far lower. The sheaves of corn stand rotting in the fields. The late hay crop cannot be carried. The potato crop is all but ruined. Far out at sea the same inclement conditions prevail. The Atlantic is strewn with vast icebergs to a point much south of the normal limit of floating ice at this season. Gales have been frequent and devastating.

The effect of the weather, on health and trade has been most marked. Doctors report that melancholia and similar mental troubles arising from physical condition and depression of spirits are unusually prevalent. The tailoring trade is almost at a standstill. No one has bought summer clothes, and the leading West-end tailors say that they have only done about 10 per cent of the usual summer trade. The seaside resorts, though they did fairly well during Bank Holiday week, are now suffering severely. Boarding-house keepers, and those who depend for their livelihood on letting lodgings, are in many cases on the brink of ruin. I was motoring on the South Coast again last week-end. We passed through several of the leading pleasure towns. In every case, save one, the beaches and the marine parades were half-empty, and the piers were rain-swept and deserted. The solitary exception was Eastbourne, which was full to overflowing, and has enjoyed great prosperity throughout the summer. Eastbourne's popularity can be readily understood. It is the most agreeable health resort on the South Coast within easy reach of London. It is picturesquely situated under the lee of Beachy Head, and does not share Brighton's vulgarity, or the comparative dullness of Worthing and Hastings. One little experience of mine showed the effect of the weather upon holiday travelling. I journeyed back to town by a train which is usually popular, and had the whole of a vast Pullman car to myself.

THE BEST MONTH FOR HOLIDAYS.

The papers, in their gallant efforts to handle effectively the topic of the moment, have been discussing whether August is the best month for holidays, and whether June or September are not preferable. If the date of holidays was fixed solely with reference to the weather, then I should say that August is by no means the best month. But the fact is that the holiday period is fixed for most people by the rising of Parliament, the Law Courts vacation, the end of the London season, the breaking-up of schools, and similar considerations. Another cause which leads people to take their holidays fairly late in the year is that they wish to lay up a fresh store of health for the long and trying winter. The last year we had one of the hottest summers on record, and the men who took their holidays in June had to return to their duties in fierce heat, and were fagged when the winter came. That question apart, I believe that June is unquestionably the best holiday month. In most years one can reckon on good weather in June, and there is the incomparable advantage of long days and short nights. The holiday districts are not crowded in June, and prices are low. In August, in a normal season, every place is crammed. The defect of September is that the days are drawing in, and one cannot spend so much time in the open air. These conclusions seem to be fairly obvious. I only mention them because they are being re-stated and solemnly discussed this week in all the home papers.

BOATS FOR ALL.

The report of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade, on the subject of boat accommodation on ocean steamers, was issued last night. A hasty perusal of its recommendations leads to the conclusion that in one or two respects they are curiously contradictory. The Committee considers that the standard of boat accommodation should still be based on the gross tonnage of vessels, and not on the numbers on board; but this standard relates only to boats "under davits," and there is also to be an "additional standard" based upon the total numbers carried. Put into plain English, the conclusion of the Committee seems to be this. It recognises that many steamers cannot carry enough boats under davits for the whole of their passengers and crew. They therefore insist in effect, that collapsible boats and life-rafts must be carried for the balance of the people on board.

The recommendations are good, so far as they go, but the public should recognise that if adopted they will not render life infallibly secure at sea. Those who "go down to the sea in ships" will still run risks, and must always do so. The "Oceana" had plenty of boats, but lives were lost when she met her fate. The boats of the "Titanic" were not filled, and might have saved more lives. Had not the night been still and windless when the "Titanic" struck the iceberg, very few would have been saved. This week the Allan liner "Corsican" struck an iceberg near Belle Isle, happily without serious results. I happen to have crossed the Atlantic in mid-winter in that very vessel, the "Corsican," in such wild weather that all the way from Halifax to Tory Island no boat could have been lowered without foundering within five minutes. Had we struck a derelict and sustained irreparable damage not a soul could have lived to tell the tale. The Committee urge that further endeavours should be made to render great liners unsinkable, but it is doubtful whether any device of marine architecture could overcome such extensive injuries as the "Titanic" received. My point is that no human expedient can completely neutralise the broad contention that those who sail the high seas must take certain risks.

BOAT DRILL AND WIRELESS.

It is satisfactory to remember that the inquiry into the loss of the "Oceana" vindicated the reputation of the Lascars of Western India for courage and coolness in an emergency. The result of that verdict is visible in the recommendations of the Committee regarding Lascars. If efficient boat-hands—as they usually are—Lascars are to be accepted as equivalent to white boat-hands, but each boat manned by Lascars is to carry one officer or one petty officer, able to communicate orders in Hindustani. Strong recommendations are made regarding improved efficiency in boat-drill, but they seem to be of a general character I think it is unfortunate that more specific suggestions have not been advanced regarding boat-drill at sea. I have seen a great many boat-drills at sea, but have never once seen a boat lowered away from the davits into the water, and cast loose. It is at sea, and not in dock, that boat-drill should be practised. I should like to see every liner compelled to stop once on a long voyage, while the crew practised a modification of the naval drill known, I believe, as "Abandon ship." Of course it could only be done when the weather is calm. A few passengers might be invited to volunteer to go in the boats. The whole practice should not involve a delay of more than an hour each voyage. Such a drill would often be impossible on the Atlantic run, but it might be readily undertaken to voyages to the East.

Wireless is to be made compulsory on vessels carrying more than fifty passengers, and the apparatus is to be constantly watched. Non-qualified assistants are to be appointed with sufficient experience to recognise a danger or distress signal. Nothing is said about the necessity for better discipline in the wireless room, but probably the revelations regarding the "Titanic" disaster will suffice to prevent any recurrence of such incidents as the wireless operator deciding what messages should or should not be shown to the commander. Moderate speed in the vicinity of icebergs should, it is urged, be made imperative. The use of searchlights is rightly condemned, and the provisions of binoculars for look-out men is deprecated. Any one who knows the strain on the eyesight involved in the continuous use of night-glasses at sea on a hazy or stormy night well agree with the last-mentioned recommendation. On the whole, the report seems to be regarded as satisfactory and reasonable.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Despite what I have said in previous letters about the Insurance Act, I have to record a slow but steady growth in its unpopularity. Minor strikes against the deductions of pay are of frequent occurrence. The latest is a strike of engineering apprentices in Scotland. My estimate of the unpopularity of the Act, is chiefly based upon an examination of the labour newspapers. They are virulent in their denunciations. The new labour journal, the "Daily Herald," has inaugurated a powerful campaign against the Act. Its animosity is chiefly directed against the Prudential Insurance Company, which has induced an enormous number of people to join it as an "approved society." The "Daily Herald" sees in the operations of the Prudential Company a menace to Trades Unionism, and a manifesto issued to-day by the General Federation of Trades Unions shows that this view is shared by the responsible representatives of working men.

Behind this immediate issue lies, however, a broader feeling of antagonism to the whole measure, which is steadily gaining strength. It is held in many quarters that North-West Manchester was really won by the Unionists through the feeling against the Act. A curious feature of the situation is that the bulk of the Unionist press has practically dropped strong opposition to Mr. Lloyd George's measure. Unionist papers still occasionally scoff at it, and predict failure, but the criticism is strangely perfunctory. I confess that I am unable to understand this attitude on the part of Unionist editors. No one who tries to keep his finger on the pulse of the country can doubt that, after all, a big struggle is developing. It will be all the more serious because it has been so slow in growth. It reminds one of the imperceptible first rise of opposition against the Partition of Bengal.

Next week the first summonses against "passive resisters" are to come before the courts. Soon the number of cases will be increased to thousands, and then the excitement will rapidly increase. The Government are at present only proceeding against minor employers of labour. The big firms have all accepted the Act, in order to avoid trouble. What will be done when proceedings are instituted against the vast number of private individuals who have ignored the measure in the case of their domestic servants, I cannot conceive. If medical benefits were in sight, the Government would be in a stronger position; but there is no present prospect of the provision of medical benefits next January. The doctors are still as obdurate as ever.

THE CASE OF ULSTER.

Your London correspondent is doubtless dealing at length with the question of Ulster, so I will only refer to it briefly. You must have learned by cable of the interchange of fiery "open letters" between Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Winston Churchill, regarding the possibility of forcible resistance by North-East Ulster to the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. Very significant developments lie behind these dramatic letters. The Government are believed to be contemplating the desirability of taking legal steps against prominent Unionists in the event of any further public incitements to Ulster to revolt. But meanwhile more immediate events are possible. The best authorities believe that Ulster is determined to go to the length of armed resistance, if need be, and that the "last ditch" is no mere figure of speech. The Ulstermen feel however, that the realities of the situation are not fully appreciated in England. They are distressed at the apathy of England towards the Home Rule question. They therefore propose next month to hold great demonstrations, which will be sufficiently impressive to convince England of the danger which lies ahead.

Probably the Government has become aware of these intentions, and is taking steps accordingly, in the hope that the leaders of Ulster will bring themselves within the meshes of the law. For once Downing St. is on a false scent. The Ulstermen are too astute to violate laws at this stage. They will make their demonstrations, but they will keep clear of gaol.

ASIATICUS.

GHASTLY TRAGEDY.

MADMAN SHOOTS SEVEN PEOPL.

Chase of the Murderer in the Woods.

OLICE AND BLOOD-HOUNDS ON HIS TRACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROMANSHORN, (SWITZERLAND,) Aug. 31.

A soldier, who had been discharged for in-nity, yesterday barricaded his room, and for e hours fired at all the people, who approach-him. He killed five persons and wounded ven, and finally escaped into the forest. lice and blood-hounds are pursuing him.

ROMANSHORN, Sept. 1.

The soldier, named Schwarz, who fled into e forest, after killing and wounding twelve per-s, has been captured. He was badly wounded shots from his pursuers.

MOROCCAN REVOLUTION.

Release of French Prisoners.

PRETENDER MEETS DEFEAT.

PARIS. Sept. 1.

A message from Tangier states that it is ported there that the negotiations between ance and the Pretender, El Hiba, have sulted in the release of the French prisoners, o were handed over to the Pretender by El awi at Marrakesh.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

Colonel Mangin, advancing southwards, en-untered and repulsed on Thursday last, the retender El Hiba's whole force under El iba's khalifa, who suffered heavy loss.

The *Matin* to-day confirms the report that El lawi has effected the release of the Marrakesh risoners who are now with him.

THE KAISER AFTER DINNER.

Glowing Speech to Feudal Nobles.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

The Kaiser, speaking at the annual banquet the Brandenburg nobles, reviewed Branden-rg and Prusian history, and said they could be tisfied with the conditions prevailing to-day. is Majesty declared that,in spite of the imper-ctions attaching to everything earthly, they ere "protected against hostile arrogance and arlike surprises by an army ready for battle, d a growing fleet."

The Kaiser continued, "The farmer can till e ground, the merchant and the artisan can end to their business and the workman can sure of his well-deserved hire."

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Objection to Turkish Troops in Samos.

ATHENS, Sept. 1.

Owing to the protests of Samians against the esence of Turkish soldiers the Russian Con-l has promised that the soldiers will leave amos as soon as the gendarmerie has been rganised.

MILLIONAIRE ARRESTED.

Charged with Giving Dynamite to Strikers.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

A sensation has been caused by the rrest of Mr. Wood, the millionaire president of he American Woollen Company, on a charge f distributing dynamite during the general trike at Lawrence, (Mass.) last winter, when a ill was blown up.

The deed was attributed to the strikers, but is now alleged that the employers instigated he outrage, the object being to discredit the nions.

Mr. Wood has been released on bail of 1,000 sterling.

FLOODS IN EAST ANGLIA.

The King and Queen Send Three Hundred Pounds.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Mr. John Burns, to-day, visited Norwich and conferred with the authorities on the measures to be taken for the restoration of the city. Doctors are inspecting the flooded houses, which will all be thoroughly disinfected. Shop-keepers are already announcing "salvage" sales.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Their Majesties have each subscribed £150 for the relief of sufferers from floods.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

There have been several cases of diphtheria in the children's shelters at Norwich. The patients have been conveyed to hospital.

Direct trains have resumed running to Yar-mouth. Conditions in East Anglia are rapidly improving. There has been some sunshine.

FIGHT WITH ARMED POLICE.

HAGEN, Aug. 31.

Several police last night surprised five burglars, who fled after shooting at the police. The fugitives severely wounded an inspector and two constables from a neighbouring village, and wounded other police, with whom they had a pitched encounter. They eventually escaped with the exception of one of them, who was wounded.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

THE P. AND O. Co.

More and Definite Rumours of Amalgamation.

A DENIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A sensational rise in Royal Mail stock during the past few days has led to the revival of the rumour of some important development, culminating to-day in a report in the papers from Southampton that the Royal Mail Steamship Co. is negotiating for the acquisition of the P. and O. Co.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Southampton says it is difficult to obtain definite information, but it is stated from a most reliable source that such negotiations are proceeding and have reached a stage suggesting the probability of a satisfactory conclusion.

An official announcement is expected shortly.

LATER.

Reuter is informed that there is no truth in the rumours, according to which the Royal Mail line is about to acquire the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

A SHIPPING CENTENARY.

The Beginings of Passenger Traffic.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Glasgow is celebrating on an elaborate scale the centenary of the steamship "Comet." A banquet, at which the Scottish members of the House of Commons and Glasgow Councillors were present, was given to-day, the speeches eulogising the inventor.

To-morrow there will be a general holiday throughout the west of Scotland, while a great shipping pageant will be held at Greenock, in which warships will take part. Further, there will be local festivities in every town.

In the "Glasgow Herald" of August 10th of a hundred years ago appeared the following paragraph:—"We understand that a beautiful and commodious boat has just been finished, constructed to go by wind power and steam, for carrying passengers on the Clyde between Glasgow, Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Gourock. On Thursday it arrived at the Broomielaw in three hours and a half from Port Glasgow." This was the famous steamer "Comet" which had been launched a few days previously and christened after the brilliant comet that blazed in the sky of that year—the humble beginnings of an enterprise that was destined to introduce new powers of locomotion, to give a wondrous impetus to industry, and to prove a new departure in ocean-borne commerce.

This "beautiful and commodious boat" was built to the order of Mr. Henry Bell, whose name deserves honoured remembrance for the confidence he had in the future of steam propulsion of boats and the sacrifices which he made to perfect his work. Bell had had some mechanical training, but at the time of this venture he was landlord of the Baths Hotel in Helensburgh. So far back as 1800 Bell had fitted a small engine and boiler into a pleasure-boat on the Clyde, and, satisfied with its success, had memorialised the admiralty on the "practicability and great utility of applying steam to the propelling of vessels against wind and tides." He shared the fate of many another daring inventor whose ideas were in advance of his time. The Admiralty did not appreciate the importance of his schemes, and was unsympathetic. Bell had losses in his business, his resources were exhausted, and he died a poor and disappointed man. But his "Comet" though, or perhaps because, of its modest dimensions, was a distinct success as a packet-boat. It measured over all, steamhead to taffrail, 50ft., and the breadth over planking was 11ft. 3in. The depth amidships from top of keel to gunwale was 5ft. 8in. The centres of the paddle-wheels were 6ft. 9in. apart. The tonnage register as a ship was 25 tons, the horse power four. The engine was not especially designed for the boat in which it was afterwards placed. It was made by John Robertson, of Glasgow, and was not even intended for a boat, but when the Comet was partly built this engine was purchased and fitted on board in the builders' and at Glasgow.

Bell apparently did not attach much importance to this essential piece of machinery, but trusted to find a suitable engine ready to his hand. His confidence was, indeed, much greater than this mechanical skill. He had better fortune than he deserved, and luckily did not correctly estimate all difficulties that stood in his way. The original cylinder, which is still preserved in Glasgow as an interesting relic, is 11 1-4in. diameter, with a stroke of 16in. One of 12 1-4in. and the same stroke was afterwards used. The boiler was the early work of Mr. David Napier, who was afterwards to become distinguished as a shipbuilder and experimenter on marine engines "I recollect," Mr. Napier wrote long afterwards "that we had considerable difficulty with the boiler not having been accustomed to make boilers with internal flues; we made them first of cast iron, but finding that would not do we tried our hand on malleable iron, and ultimately succeeded in getting the boiler filled." The "Comet" continued to run till October, 1820, when she was wrecked on the west coast of Scotland while on a voyage to Oban. Her engine was recovered and was presented to the South Kensington Museum, where it may still be seen.

But the Comet, though the first steamer to achieve success and particularly valuable is stimulating further enterprise, was not the first instance of the application of steam to ship propulsion. Nor can this honour be claimed by the Clermont, which Fulton built on the Hudson River, and whose successful performance introduced the era of particular steam navigation into the United States. The centenary of Fulton's achievement was very properly celebrated in due season, but the Clermont was more or less a copy of an existent type. A Select Committee appointed by Parliament in 1822 to report upon the mail service determined "that the whole merit of constructing these steamboats is due to natives of Great Britain." Later inquiry has not disturbed that verdict. Popular judgment is apt to be misled by the evidences of success and to neglect deserving but unfortunate effort. To Fulton memory generous homage has been rendered, but few probably remember Symington. Yet he was the man who had the wit to see that steam might be applied to do the work of propulsion and the skill to plan the necessary mechanism.

Symington's perseverance and ingenuity produced the Charlotte Dundas, the first steamboat that was applied to anything like practical purposes in this or any other country. The admirable engine planned by Symington was much superior, both in design and power, to many of the paddle engines afterwards used, and may be regarded as the prototype of the horizontal and inclined direct-acting engines still used for river steamers. The vessel's performances were entirely satisfactory, but unfortunately the steamer was built to carry the traffic on the Clyde and Forth Canal. The proprietors of the Canal alleged that the undulation of the water caused by the paddle wheels would have the effect of washing down the banks of the canal, "and thereby doing a greater injury to the canal itself than any benefit that could be expected to be derived from the use of such an improvement" could compensate. The result of this decision was that the advent of steam-propelled boats was delayed for ten years in this country, and the credit of perceiving the advantages to be derived from the marine engine belongs to America.

In the construction of ocean-going vessels capable of withstanding the shock of a heavy sea Great Britain holds the first place, though some years had to elapse before vessels could run with safety and regularity between Holyhead and Dublin, or Dover and Calais, the first routes on which a constant packet service was maintained. But this difficult problem was solved by those who had built and equipped the Comet and watched over its infant fortunes. This little steamer taught how obstacles could be overcome, and was thus the parent of the great fleets of to-day.

ACCIDENT IN THE TYROL.

Visitors from India Seriously Injured.

AMERICAN LADY KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INNSBRUCK, Aug. 31.

A motor with seven occupants fell over a precipice on the Zirlerberg Road yesterday. An American lady was killed, an Englishwoman named Miss Browning sustained severe internal injuries, and Mr. Garbett of the Indian Civil Service was seriously injured, and his arm was broken. Mr. Carrison (or Harrison), a doctor from India, sustained minor injuries.

Miss Browning was taken to a hospital at Zirl and Mr. Garbett to Innsbruck.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Officers Unattached with Indian Army.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A correspondence is proceeding in the *Morning Post* and the *Daily Telegraph* complaining of the posting of Territorial officers to the unattached list of the Indian Army, while officers who have been through Sandhurst are prevented from entering by transfer. Some correspondents think that this is likely to increase the dearth of entrants into Sandhurst.

NEW WARSHIPS.

Special Device of Armoured Umbrellas.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Admiralty is expediting the launching of the "Iron Duke" at Portsmouth.

The slip will thus be earlier available for the new and larger super-Dreadnought.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the new battleship the "Iron Duke" will be furnished with special devices, which are described as armoured umbrellas, as a protection against bombs from aeroplanes. Turtle-back armour decks will also be reverted to.

The *Times* says that Mr. Churchill is naming twenty destroyers, which are now being built, from Shakespeare and Scott. "Waverley" and "Florizel" are examples of the names, which are to be used. It is suggested that the object is to promote culture among seamen, and it is pointed out that the new system of naming, synchronises with the new scheme of promotion from the lower deck.

BENCH IN INDIA.

Better Class of District Judges Needed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Sir Henry Prinsep, a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the High Courts in India, concludes that the improvement in the capacity of the local Bar demands a corresponding improvement in the attainments of District Judges, from which body the Judges of the High Courts are largely drawn.

Sir Henry comments in strong terms upon the delay in finding a solution of the difficulty. He says that if Lord Crewe and his advisers, none of whom has any Indian judicial experience or knowledge, hesitate to deal with the matter, then let a Commission of Inquiry be appointed.

"India is rapidly drifting into a 'Vakil Raj," he states; "we must at least attempt to provide stronger counter-acting influences to restore proper equilibrium in the courts of justice."

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The latest betting on the St. Leger is 9 to 4 against Lomond, 5 to 1 against Tracery, 8 to 1 against Maiden Erlegh, 9 to 1 against Hector, 100 to 6 against Pintadeau.

ADMIRALTY EXTENSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The *Morning Post* states that the Admiralty contemplates the establishment of extensive new works on the Isle of Grain, opposite Sheerness, including a new deep water pier, and a series of sheds for hydroplanes.

MR. AND MRS. BORDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Borden have sailed for Canada. Most cordial farewells were taken.

THE TURKISH EARTHQUAKE

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The King has given one hundred pounds to the Lord Mayor's fund in aid of the sufferers by the Turkish earthquake.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON Aug. 31.

Middlesex defeated Worcestershire at Lord's, by 96 runs.

Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 91 runs at the Oval.

Hants defeated Warwickshire at Bourne-mouth by six wickets.

The South Africans defeated Gloucestershire at Bristol by two wickets.

The matches between Kent and the Australians at Canterbury, and Sussex and Yorkshire at Brighton were drawn, the first named team leading on the first innings.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 1.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "China" with the outward mails of the 23rd ult. left here for Bombay at 2-0 p.m. to-day.

CANADA AND DEFENCE.

The Danger of the Men who Cannot Shoot.

LOYAL BUT USELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Colonel Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia who is at present in England to attend the manoeuvres, when interviewed by Reuter, said he should take the opportunity to discuss general questions with the Imperial authorities, and some of the officers accompanying him would remain behind on special enquiry work. With reference to Canadian defence, he was of the opinion that Canada did not yet require any system of universal training, such as special circumstances entailed in Australia. However, if war were abolished it would still pay to give military training, in order to teach the principles of military discipline. Loyalists, who were loyal only with their lips, and were unable to shoot, were a more serious peril than the actually disloyal.

MILITARY AVIATION.

Awards in the Big British Competitions.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The War Office awards in the military aviation competition have been published.

The prize of £4,000 sterling has been won by the Cody biplane and the two thousand pounds prize by the Deperdussin monoplane.

The prize of £1,000 sterling for British machines only has been awarded to the Cody biplane, which alone completed all the tests, while £500 sterling each has been awarded to the British Deperdussin and the two Bristol monoplanes.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Despatch of an Expedition Denied.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that the Chinese have not yet replied to the Tibetan memorandum, but they state that the expedition is engaged on the borders of Szechuan and was never ordered to enter Tibet.

CHINESE EMISSARY AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The *Pioneer's* Darjeeling correspondent states that the march of the Chinese soldiers from Lhassa to India is to be begun on the 1st of September. They will travel via Ralung and Kangmai.

DARJEELING, Sept. 1.

Yang Feng, who has been alleged to be a Chinese emissary to the Dalai Lama, was staying with a Mongolian compositor in the Government Press to the surprise of the police and the political subordinates who walked in just as the discovery was made. Doubtless the fact of the Chief Minister of the Dalai Lama being his late tenant was the actual lever in breaking down his disguise. He has been passing himself off as a Mongolian Lama named Lobsung Digit, and has in attendance four others. They have applied for passports over the border. His identity being reported to the Deputy Commissioner he recognised him as having followed the Dalai Lama into Darjeeling two years ago, which he acknowledged during the interview that followed. He asserts that the Republic is nominal and that all State transactions are still done under the seal of the Emperor, and that only he bears sealed despatches from the Budhist party to the Dalai Lama, but as to what the contents are he feigns ignorance.

THE MOHUNT'S MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The youth, Saroda Prosad, who was arrested at Ranaghat in connection with the murder of Jotindra Bhau, mohunt of Sitakundu, was produced yesterday at the Sealdah Police Court before a deputy magistrate. A boy named Sukul, who is stated to have recognised the man, who shot the mohunt dead, failed to identify the accused, who was accordingly discharged. Saroda was arrested under peculiar circumstances; he was proceeding by rail to Nuddia and was arrested and charged at Ranaghat by the railway police on a charge of travelling without a ticket. During the trial a sub-inspector of railway police arrested him in connection with the murder, because his features tallied with the description of the suspected murderer.

LORD CARMICHAEL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Lord Carmichael and party reached Simla this afternoon. The special arrived at the summer hill station at about half past two, where the party slighted and proceeded to Vice-regal Lodge as guests of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

SUGGESTED TRANSFERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In connection with the rumoured transfer of Darjeeling to Behar, and Shillong to Bengal, the *Empire* published opinions of leading representatives of the High Court Bar. They view the rumour with disfavour and say that the whole affair is too absurd to be true.

ATTEMPTED WRECK OF A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The rewards offered by the police for the arrest of the culprits, who attempted to wreck the Governor's train at Sukna has been increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

THE Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E., of Nagpur and Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, of Bombay, have joined the Board of Directors of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Limited.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

MOTOR LAW IN INDIA.

Publication of Text of New Bill.

INTERNATIONAL RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

To-day's issue of the *Gazette of India* publishes the Bill to facilitate the international circulation of motor vehicles.

In the course of the objects and reasons, Sir Reginald Craddock says:—

On the 11th of October, 1909, various European Powers, including Great Britain, entered into a convention on the subject of facilitating international travel by motor-car. In 1911 the Government of India acceded to this convention. It was decided by the convention that international travelling by motor-car should be facilitated by the uniform recognition of passes given to cars when they complied with certain requirements. Other provisions, designed to facilitate this method of travelling, were also approved.

To give effect to the convention in the United Kingdom, the Motor Car (International Circulation) Act 1909 was passed, and it is now necessary to enact a similar measure in India. At present there are in various provinces local Acts in force for the registration of motor traffic. These Acts are not on identical lines and were not framed in contemplation of the present convention, the objects of which can be more suitably provided for by an Imperial Act. The present Bill has, therefore, been framed so as to authorise the Governor-General in Council to make rules to give effect to the recommendations of the convention.

FRONTIER OUTLAWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent states that the Amir has taken a further step to carry out an agreement with the Government of India, under which outlaws and other bad characters will be removed from the neighbourhood of the borderland. Between two and three hundred such persons, including three families, have just been sent to Kabul by the Governor of Jellalabad, and they are to be deported to Bala, Murgheb district, north of Herat. The gangs of robbers on the Khyber-Kabul road have not yet been dispersed, but Brigadier General Syed Shah Khan, commanding at Jellalabad, has now instituted the cavalry patrols from Dhakka to Gandamak for the protection of travellers. Similar measures have been taken on the road to Asmar, which has also become unsafe. Local headmen have also been called upon to furnish road-guards.

There are rumours that the Shinwaris are again showing restlessness and intend to raid the caravans on the road from Dhakka to Jellalabad.

PERSONATION OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

In the court of Mr. Penhearow, Magistrate of Guzranwala, the criminal cases against a number of respectable Hindus of Akalgarh, charged with personating police officers, are being heard. The complainants in this case are three Mahomedans.

The *Punjabee* reports that the Mahomedan pleader for the prosecution, and the Court Inspector left the court during the last hearing of the case, complaining of the harsh treatment of the prosecution witnesses.

MIDNAPORE VERDICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday next to consider what steps may be taken in connection with the decision of the appellate court in the Midnapore Damage uit, and to emphasise the necessity for a separation of Sexecutive and judicial functions.

MUTINY VETERAN'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The death has occurred at Bareily of Khan Bahadur Inayat Hussain, retired Deputy Collector and latterly Judicial Minister, Bhopal. The deceased was a Mutiny veteran, having rendered valuable services as Tehsildar of Kalpi. The Khan Bahadur was a native of Allahabad, and was on a visit to his son, Lieut. Latafat Hussain, I. M. S., when he died.

ASSAULT ON A JOURNALIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has disposed of the case in which one Rakhal Chunder Barua was prosecuted for committing an assault on Mr. Donnelly, a reporter of the *Englishman* by throwing a soda-water bottle at him, and thereby causing a fracture of the skull. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE YEAR FOR ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Aug. 31.

Moulavi Abdul Hayat, Deputy Magistrate of Gaya, has convicted one Mannu Kurmi of assaulting the Secretary of the local Municipality, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In another case the same accused was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for assaulting a Deputy Magistrate. Yesterday the accused moved the Sessions Judge, but the application was summarily rejected.

BURMA APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

Mr. Justice L.M. Parlett, on the completion of his duties as Acting Judge, Chief Court, Rangoon, next week, is posted to special duty as Additional Judge in the Hanthawady Division.

A *Government Gazette* notification to-day confirms the furlough for one year to Mr. Justice S. M. Robinson from next month.

Mr. W.J Kithe I. C. S., Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government, has been appointed to be a member of the Legislative Council, Burma, in the place of Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, resigned.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS," Commander H. P. Talbot, R. N., sailed on Saturday from Bombay for Muscat.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

New Sultan of Morocco.

RHINE AND DANUBE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Aug. 17.

FROM reports which have reached Paris the mission to Russia of M. Poincare, the French Premier, seems to have been crowned with complete success. The Premier, in a telegram to President Fallieres, expresses his complete satisfaction, and a statement from St. Petersburg, which bears all the marks of an official origin, shows that the Dual Alliance has been rendered stronger than ever. The "Temps" understands that M. Poincare, the French Premier, has telegraphed to President Fallieres expressing his complete satisfaction with the conversations he has had upon all current political questions with the Czar and the Russian Ministers. The following telegram from St. Petersburg is published here:—"According to opinions expressed in conversation by various personages belong to Russian official circles the general view in authoritative quarters of the effect of M. Poincare's visit may be summed up as follows. The visit, it is pointed out, notwithstanding the variety of the programme arranged, remains essentially a diplomatic one. The series of luncheons and dinners offered in honour of the French Premier, his repeated and prolonged conversations with Russian statesmen, and the marked attentions of which he has been the object on the part of the Emperor, all serve to give it a political and practical import beyond the ordinary. Russian diplomatic circles are not surprised at this. They have never indeed thought that the object of such a visit was merely to dissipate false reports to the effect that the Franco-Russian alliance had been shaken. The alliance, it is declared, is so firmly established and consecrated that no such apprehension could for a moment be entertained. Although it has been generally admitted that the alliance is unshakable, it has, nevertheless, served a useful purpose for both parties that an exchange of ideas should take place concerning the manner in which at the present moment both countries regard their common and serious interests in all the questions of the day as well as the part which they are called upon to play with regard to them in concert. The pourparlers have produced a clear definition of views which is the consequence of cordial and complete confidence. They have resulted in conclusions very satisfactory to the two allies, and it may be affirmed in the future as in the past that the Dual Alliance is the surest guarantee of peace, to the maintenance of which the action of both countries will continue to be directed to the general advantage. In this spirit an agreement has been easily reached, both on all the questions pressing for solution in the East and on all the great problems of the day which keep public opinion in Europe on the alert. There results, therefore, from the visit of M. Poincare a strong impression of agreement and cohesion which it is believed will have an agreeable effect in France and Russia. The visit contributes not only to the confirmation but also to the amendment of the alliance, for it seems that an agreement has been reached on most points. The naval convention which has been so much discussed recently, a convention the nature of which it is declared cannot alarm anyone, should prove at least that Russia, while attentively following events in the East, is far from thinking of detaching herself from her interests in Europe or her allies in the West."

Much friendly comment appears in the newspapers on Great Britain's sympathetic attitude towards the French Premier's visit to Russia. The "Petite Republique" declares it was a real pleasure to note the presence of the British Ambassador at the St. Petersburg fetes. Nothing, it says, could have emphasised better to what point the Triple Entente complements the Dual Alliance. The "Autorite" remarks that the confidence expressed by the British newspapers towards France is a precious testimony of British friendship, while the "Rappel" asserts that the satisfaction of Russian ambitions should in no way disturb the legitimate susceptibilities of Great Britain.

MISGIVINGS IN GERMANY.

So far it has not been very easy to discover the opinion of German diplomacy and finance concerning the visit of M. Poincare to Petersburg. The general holiday, in which even the Foreign Office in Wilhelmstrasse shares to a certain extent, may have been the reason for the absence of any official declaration on the point, and without such utterance the German Press is often chary of venturing independent views; at all events since the announcement of the Franco-Russian naval convention and the programme of M. Poincare's visit to the Tsar, there has been little comment beyond the irritated and ineffective irony of German newspaper correspondents in London and Paris. With these writers there is no attempt made to show any harmony with the first attitude of the Berlin editorials, which was that the agreement and the visit were to be belittled, and could give Germany no offence seeing that they scarcely made the smallest change in the situation. On the other hand, there is a general attempt to show annoyance rather than to conceal it. The comments of the French Press are held up to ridicule, or are solemnly reviewed like the efforts of a junior school-boy, and all French organs that show much satisfaction in the meeting of representatives of two long and closely associated allies are readily dubbed "German-devouring." The financial world is not so light-hearted, however, and at the beginning of the week it convinced itself that the convention and the visit were not without significance. In consequence, on Tuesday there was a general weakening of the market. This led to some criticism of German foreign policy, and one of the organs with influence in financial circles remarked rather bitterly how foreign politics had weighed on the Berlin Bourse ever since the Agadir crisis in a way quite unknown to financiers in earlier days. The chief point in the complaint of those who are not willing to accept either the hasty views of the Press or the special pleadings of the German Foreign Office is that there is complete uncertainty as to what would be the attitude of Russia in the eventuality of Germany being engaged in a continental war. Would Russia be benevolently neutral as in 1870, or would she carry out the conditions of her treaty with France to the fullest extent?—and such as ask the question, admitting its gravity, do not dare to venture an answer.

THE DARDANELLES.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes an interview which its St. Petersburg correspondent has had with Rear Admiral Prince Lieven, chief of the Head-quarters Staff of the Russian navy. Referring to the question of the Dardenelles and the treaty which forbids the passage of Russian vessels through the Straits from the Black Sea, Prince Lieven declared:—"To what good are these treaties on paper? Whoever controls straits will always act when the moment comes according to his interests. Force alone can impose upon him any other line of action. Nation's interests are to-day the most powerful factors of their friendships and alliances. "The Franco-Russian Alliance has subsisted for twenty years because it is the necessary counterpoise to the hegemony sought by the Triplice. England, in her entente with France and Russia, has not been induced to this course by a sudden friendship for these countries, but by her interests, and, moved by fear in regard to Germany. I am convinced that no treaty of alliance exists between England and France, but, nevertheless, it is generally felt in France that in the event of an attack by Germany, England, with her powerful Navy, would immediately join in the fray, as it would be vital for her not to allow France to be crushed."

NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Mulai Yusef, brother of Mulai Hafid, who has abdicated the Throne of Morocco, was proclaimed Sultan in his stead on Wednesday morning by announcements made in all the mosques of Fez. The population greeted the news with indifference, and everything passed off with the utmost calm. The new occupant of the throne has hitherto been almost unknown, and, to judge from the few stories current, his intelligence is one of the brightest. After the defeat of Abdul Aziz two years ago Mulai Yussef passed through Casa Blanca, and bought several blue and red jars which habitually decorate chemists' windows to adorn his tent. He was also much struck by the working of the pump in a well, which apparently was capable of furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of water. He immediately purchased one, but when he attempted to use it in the desert he was previously disappointed that no water was forthcoming, and was much enraged against the merchant who sold him the pump calling him a swindler. He did not perceive, or had forgotten that he also needed to buy the well. Such a Sultan is perhaps the best that could be desired at the present juncture. Mulai Hafid proceeds immediately to Vichy. He is accompanied by Ben Ghabrit and six secretaries. The Government has decided to present him with £16,000 to cover the expense of travelling and setting up a house at Tangier, besides paying an annual pension of £15,000. This generosity arouses much comment, as all that was promised him by M. Regnault in the event of his abdication was "an honourable allowance." It seems, however, quite worth while to have humoured Mulai Hafid in this direction in order to bring off the abdication smoothly. Mulai Hafid had already secured a promise from the French Government to be allowed to travel and to abdicate when he pleased, and also to designate one of his sons to succeed him. With the view of smoothing many difficulties the capricious potentate might have raised, both in the present and the future, it was deemed diplomatic to content him with a substantial good-bye present and a handsome allowance as long as he behaves himself. Mulai Hafid would have preferred a capital sum down, but General Lyautey insisted on a large allowance, which naturally, can be cut off should the ex-Sultan give cause for displeasure on the part of his paymasters. For the present France is at least rid of a nominal native ruler who was distinctly hostile to all French and foreign interests, in spite of his honeyed protestations of loyalty. The new nominee comes to the throne simply as a figurehead placed there by France, and for some time to come will scarcely be likely to cause any trouble, even if he wished, and before the wish has been engendered he may presumably have educated his perceptions as to the direction in which his own interests lie.

MULAI HAFID'S PENSION.

Mulai Hafid, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday morning, and was received with all the honours by the prefect and a representative of the Minister for War. The party embarked in a lunch and steamed the whole length of the port, where the large number of ships astonished the Sultan, who ceaselessly plied Ben Ghabrit with questions, asking when he saw the new cathedral if the population of the town were very religious, and frequented such a splendid mosque. On the quay a regiment of infantry and a squadron of Hussars awaited Mulai Hafid, whilst enormous crowds lined the Cannebiere and cheered the white-robed, yellow sleepered visitors as they took the way to their hotel, whilst the military band played the Marseillaise. The ex-Sultan saluted the colours in Oriental fashion, and seemed hugely delighted at his reception, which could scarcely have been more magnificent had he been still on the throne. Mulai Hafid stayed the day in Marseilles and proceeded to Vichy where the whole ground floor of an hotel, part of which was at first reserved, is hastily prepared—persons happening to occupy the room being unceremoniously transferred. At Vichy Mulai Hafid will still be accompanied by Ben Ghabrit, his private doctor, numerous secretaries, chamberlains, and Moorish domestics. He will find many old friends there, such as Mme. Lyautey, M. Regnault, and Generals Alix and Brulard. He will undergo a fall month's cure. The whole expenses of the voyage to and from, and the stay in France are being borne by the Government. In respect of the apparently large allowance made it is worth remarking that Mulai Hafid has 125 wives and female attendants, so the sum is by no means excessive, even for frugal Eastern ideas of the needs of ladies in the matter of pin money.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Henry of Prussia's birthday (he was fifty on the 14th) coming only a few days after his appointment to represent his brother the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at the coronation of the new Emperor of Japan, has brought him once more into special public notice. Usually comparatively little is said of him, for although his popularity throughout the empire is undoubted, his modesty does not often lead itself to advertisement, and facts in his career which would be the common knowledge of two words had they been part of the history of his brother are frequently dismissed with a bare mention in the German Press. Yet there are few figures in the German Court more noteworthy. Prince Henry is the only other Hohenzollern Prince who plays any considerable part in the public life of to-day, yet he accomplishes as much as might satisfy several. He has been characterised as a typical German in three special futures of modern Germany. Germany is intensely interested in her navy; Prince Henry is a sailor. Germany has a great belief in being up-to-date, and so has Prince Henry, who not only drives a motor car but also possesses a licence to pilot an aeroplane. Germany, or at least modern and youthful Germany, is keenly interested in sport, and Prince Henry is universally recognised as a multifarious, ambidexterous, and true-spirited sportsman. Prince Henry of Prussia has also travelled very largely and practically began his naval career by sailing round the world as a cadet in 1878. For Englishmen Prince Henry has a special interest, as his visit to English waters with a division of the German fleet in order to take part in the festivities in celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887) was the first occasion on which a complete German torpedo-boat flotilla crossed the North Sea, and was for some observers the first sign of German naval power. Prince Henry's powers as a motorist is well known, especially in England, where his participation in a competition tour last year was much remarked, but it is not generally known that when he won his aeropilot's certificate at Frankfurt three years ago he was the oldest aeroplane pilot who had passed the official tests.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

According to information purporting to come from official sources, Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has taken the initiative in sounding the European cabinets upon the nationalities question in Turkey. It is stated that Austria and the Powers should for the present support the Turkish Government in abandoning the policy of centralisation for one friendly to the nationalities, and next that the Servians, Bulgarians, and other races in Macedonia should be induced to formulate their demands for reforms within such reasonable limits as would enable Turkey to grant them. Could some such settlement of the nationalities question be reached it is believed that the way would be prepared for ending the Italo-Turkish war.

STRIKE TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Until the end of the last century strikes, although, not contemplated by any article of thepenal code, were practically considered crimes, and were treated accordingly. Signor Giolitti, the Premier, with that commonsense and balance of mind which distinguishes him, changed all this, proclaiming entire liberty to strike on the part of the workmen, together, however, with the most energetic protection of the workmen who do not wish to join the movement. There was at first an absolute epidemic of strikes. The greatest number of strikes, 110, with 58,000 strikers occurred in the building trade, followed by 92 strikes with 13,000 strikers among navies and 65 strikes and 6,800 strikers in the brickfields. Taking the strikes as a whole, over 33 per cent. ended with the complete defeat of the strikers, and only about 19 per cent. with their complete victory, while the remainder were successful or unsuccessful in varying were degrees. In these strikes the employees lost 2,958,000 days' work, besides 61,700 days' work lost by trades dependent on the strikers making a total in wages of £400,000.

DANUBE ROBBED BY RHINE.

After ten years of close observation the river authorities of Southern Germany have come to the conclusion that the upper Danube is losing volume from year to year, and that the change is such that it will be a matter of only a few decades before several industries on the stretch of the river above Ulm are completely ruined in consequence. It is said that already the loss during the last few years is equal to several hundred thousand pounds. Near Sigmaringen is a water mill erected in 1817, when it was in constant use and received constant power from the stream. Owing to the fall in the stream is now able to work only in autumn and winter, and in dry summer it can be used less than half the days of the year. Thus in the years with dry summers, 1893, 1907 and 1911 it was working only 176, 142, and 172 days in the whole year. Similarly the Danube stream, which was at one time 75ft. broad and from five to eight feet deep at Immendingen, and at Sigmaringen was even navigable in the sixteenth century, is now very frequently represented by a dry river bed. The secret of this disappearance (which can have little effect on the lower Danube owing to the constancy of the larger tributaries), lies in a phenomenon in physical geography which can best be explained by saying that one river is robbing another. The official statistics give a loss in volume at from 2,000 to 6,000 litres per second during the last twelve years. Apparently what is one man's gain is another man's loss, and consequently there is some dispute between Baden and Wurtemburg as to what shall be done. So far, however, no very comprehensive scheme has been formed for putting an end to the predatory progress of the River Rhine.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

BURMA OIL.

A Director Makes an Important Announcement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 31.

Mr. S. Gordon Brown presided over the annual general meeting of the Rangoon Oil Co.'s share-holders to-day, when the directors' report and accounts for the past year were adopted. The meeting agreed with the directors to dispose of Rs. 5,01,188 as follows:—To depreciation on property account, Rs. 4,00,000; reserve against bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 1,00,000; carry forward Rs. 71,188-10-5.

The Chairman explained the company's affairs and the posting for the year points out that the year's working had been material improvement on the preceding year and gross receipts from oil sales had increased by Rs. 1,94,947 or by 13·3 per cent. Their oil would in future realise better price than formerly and a material increase had already been realised the figures for June, 1912, being 46,000 barrels, for July 53,000 and for August 67,000. In fact, they might take it that they were on the eve of reaping advantages, to gain which heavy expenditure in development in the last two and a half years was undertaken, and to reap that benefit on a more profitable basis than was contemplated when the expenditure was incurred. He regretted he was not able fully to lay before them the details of the new agreement between themselves and the British Burma Patroleum Co., Ltd., and the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., as it had not been completed in many important particulars, but they had the directors' assurance on these two points that in its nature it was throughout a means, whereby they would get more oil than previously, and it was rendered possible by the good offices of the managing agents of the company.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1.

When Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Pearson vacates the Command of 3rd Division on 20th October, Major-General Watkis will probably be transferred from Peshawar to Lahore.

In consequence of the extension of the terms at Sandhurst, the opportunity may possibly be afforded during 1913 of admitting into Indian Army a few subalterns from among the applicants now serving with the British regiments in India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. H. Gough, Army Remount Department, for three months, on private affairs, up to 22nd November 1912. Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. H. Strickland, I. M. S., for 4 months, on private affairs; Major L. M. R. Dear, Supply and Transport Corps, for 3 months, up to 3rd November, 1912; Captain C. J. L. Allanson, 1-6th Gurkhas, till date on which Lord Pentland takes up his duties as Governor of Madras. Captain B. R. Nicholl, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to 15th November, 1912; Lieutenant M. C. Baldwin, 2-1st Gurkhas, for 4 months, on private affairs; Lieutenant A. D. Ogilie, 28th Punjabis, for 3 months; on medical certificate; Lieutenant F. M. Griffith-Griffin, 129th Baluchis, to 8th April 1913, on private affairs; Lieutenant F. B. W. Jacomb, 108th Infantry, for 2 months, on private affairs; Lieutenant C. F. Nation, Royal Engineers, up to 2nd November, 1912. And Lieutenant A. H. R. Saunders, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to 18th November, 1912.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Bt-Colonel A. Hamilton, Indian Army, from 11th August, 1912; Bt-Colonel S. D. Gordon, Indian Army, from 21st September, 1912; And Major P. C. Gabbett, I.M.S., from 26th August, 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain B. E. Crockett, the Leicestershire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion and ordered to join by the expiration of his present leave.

Captain W. T. Bromfield, 2nd Bn., Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed, as a special case Adjutant of the 5th Battalion of that Regiment, Territorial Force.

Captain H. A. Grant, 2nd Bn., Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed for duty to the 3rd Reserve Battalion of his regiment and ordered to proceed Home by first public opportunity this forthcoming trooping season.

Captain E. Maraden, 64th Pioneers, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain E. K. Twiss, 10th Jats, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Hyderabad, Sind.

Captain A. C. Littledale, Adjutant, 1st Bn., Welsh (Howitzer) Brigade, Territorial Force, has been posted to the 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and ordered to embark for India about the 29th October, 1912.

Captain E. R. Burney, 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted to the Home Establishment and ordered to proceed to England by the first public opportunity next trooping season.

Captain W. Macready, 120th Rajputana Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant M. Wace, to officiate as Double Company Commander; Lieutenant K. R. McCloughin, to officiate as Double Coy. Commander Lieutenant L. F. Cremen, to officiate as Quarter Master.

Captain R. J. Fitz' G. Ingham has been appointed to officiate as General Staff Officer, Aden Brigade, and Lieutenant R. E. Drake, 1st Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant, and Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant R. B. Spence, 96th Berar Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Colonel R. F. Balls Clotheir, Indian Army, has been permitted to reside out of India from 24th August or date of departure.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Lieut. W. P. J. Akerman, 44th Battery, R. F. A., for 1 month and 28 days, in India.

Lieut. P. Prince, 2nd Bn. Shropshire Lt. Infantry, for 1 month and 28 days in India.

Lieut-Colonel A. H. Bolton, 113th Infantry, for 1 year, ex India.

Captain A. D. Buzzard, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, on medical certificate, out of India, from 27th August or date of departure.

Captain C. P. O'Brien-Butler, R. A. M. C., for 8 months, ex India.

Lieut-Colonel P. C. Logan-Home, 26th Cavalry, for 6 months and 20 days, ex India.

2nd-Lieut. A. F. Cowdell, 2nd Bn., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for 27 days, in India.

Lieut. J. I. D'Arcy, R. F. A., for 119 days, ex India.

Major W. E. E. Lloyd, 97th Deccan Infantry, for 1 year, ex India.

The leave granted to Captain J. I. Radie, 97th Infantry, has been extended by 4 months, on private affair.

The tour examinations by the Preliminary and Interpretership in Persian to be held by the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, concurrently with the other half-yearly tour examinations at Lucknow and Lahore in March and October, have been sanctioned by Army Head Quarters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces a natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

POONA RACES.

Sixth Extra Produces Good Racing.

BOY JOCKEY'S POPULAR WIN.

The last extra before the commencement of the big meetings was held on Saturday under climatic conditions, not exactly of the best. Heavy rain had been falling during the night and at the start of racing ominous cloud-banks, coupled with a chilly wind, gave no promise of a fine afternoon.

The attendance was, if anything, below the average and certainly suffered in comparison with that of last Tuesday, which was a record for this season; undoubtedly the attractions presented by the cricket match on the Gymkhana ground kept a number of people away and the close proximity to the big meeting possibly caused the fair sex to attend in such limited number.

Next Saturday, given fine weather, the Poona racecourse will be the "rendezvous of all interested in the "Sport of Kings". We have bumper entries for every race and the sport promises not only to be good, but of a very high order.

The card gave seven events for punters' selective powers, and the four handicaps proved difficult of solution.

The most interesting thing of the day was the capital riding of little Harrison. His win on Last Chance was good to watch and his return to weigh in was greeted with cheers and applause for the masterly finish against such a formidable antagonist as A. Hoyt. Saturday showed us this jockey riding at his best, and that must be acknowledged to be very fine indeed.

The totalizator dials spun round to a merry harvest of ten, fifty, and hundred rupee notes and possibly for the first time the fifty and hundred rupee windows came in for patronage.

The presence of "Mr. Lion," who returned by the mail on Friday, was no doubt to a great extent responsible, for this, and let us hope his example will be followed by some of the other monied owners in the meetings to come.

The ball opened by eleven starters facing the tapes for the Maiden Arab Plate. Bahiz was strongly fancied, but eventually gave way to his stable companion, Noor-ul-Malik, who finished up a strong favourite on the machines. Wireless on the strength of a good race two meetings back was also enquired for, and running generously gave P. H. Kuhn his first successful ride of the season, a belated win, but as proved later on a forerunner of further successes. May, his younger brother, speedily saw the end of a bad patch of luck and received the undoubted reward of his good jockeyship. Mr. Oomer's Imperial annexed the 2nd race after a severe tussle with the favourite, Ream, who should have won and would have done so if Brown had not been quite so certain. It is not often that Brown is caught napping, but to the onlooker his judgment of pace in this race was a little at fault.

The first division of the Strangers Plate was noted a good thing for Gowahajmer. He, however, ran a most disappointing race coming forth on sufferance, and Mubrook in the hands of McGlone made the most of his light weight and headed the field practically from start to finish. The return of Rs. 111 1-2 was more than satisfactory as his forward running in his two previous races warranted better support. Solar Star again ran a good race and in a similiar class will not be long before collecting another winning bracket.

Sir A. A. Apcar (prince of sportsmen in India) took the August Plate with Vavasor. A very pretty race to watch and a well timed finish on the part of P. H. Kuhn. Success begets success. Vavasor was reported to "have a leg," but he showed no signs in racing. Franconi, a new one, ran well, but the Caulfied and Sydney Cup winners, Saxonite and Kurnell, made a very indifferent show and certainly cannot be fully wound up.

As stated above little Harrison won the Dhond Plate on Last Chance with Thaboor a head away. Ali bin Talib's pair, Money Gold and Tajilmulook, not in any way showing their form and one must hope for better things from their stable during the next two weeks as the form shown yesterday, was not by any means correct.

The Garrison Plate resulted in the best race of the afternoon. Bombastic and Lord Merry putting every ounce in it came up the straight like Siamese twins, and it must have been difficult for the judge to name the winner. To the majority a dead-heat was anticipated and the tardy hoisting of the numbers only intensified that impression.

The last race, the Neral Plate, saw the downfall of the hottest piece of goods at the meeting. Hoyt riding a very strong race fairly outlasted Brown and won all out by half a length in time which clearly showed both jockeys had put in every bit they knew. A pleasant afternoon's racing and a good entrance before lifting the curtain on Poona first "pukka" meeting.

Details:—

MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. For Maiden Arabs W. A. Allowances: Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Fara's Wireless 8st. 3lbs. P. H. Kuhn 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Noor-ul-Malik 7st. 11lb. J. K. McGlone 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz's McKenzie's Highflyer 7st. 11lb. A. Harrison 3
Mr. S. A. Wahad's English Mail 7st. 11lb. Purtoosingh 4

ALSO RAN:—Bundar Beg 9st. 11lb. (Abbas); Bahiz 8st. 11lbs. (A. Ferguson); Sunspot 8st. 11lbs. (L. C. Hoyt) Taki Khan 8st. 6lbs. (F. Bland) Afzur Jung 8st. 3lbs. (A. Hoyt) Cable 8st. 3lbs. (Mujeed) and Fathibeg 8st. 3lbs. (J. Ruiz.)

THE RACE:—Fathibeg and Taki Khan lead with Bahiz and Wireless close up the others in a bunch. At five furlongs Wireless was level. Rounding the bend Noor-ul-Malik began to make up ground and drew close to the leaders. In the straight it looked like the favourites race wireless however resisted the challenge of McGlone's mount and won by half a length with a further half length between second and third.

TIME—1 min. 39 3-5 secs.
(Winner trained by Owner.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 65-8 Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 132-8.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.—Division II.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1911 which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Imperial 8st. 13lbs.....J. Ruiz 1
Mr. Lion's Ream 9st. 7lbs.....P. Brown 2
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Reminder 8st. 8lbs. A Ferguson 3
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Pherozeshah 8st. 8lbs....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Nashad Pasha 9st. 9lbs. (A Kuhn); Brandy II. 8st. 10lbs. (Southall); Mijbas 8st. 9lbs. (Etul); Auwad 8st. 9lbs. (Fahad); Abdul Aziz 8st. 7lbs. (A Hoyt); Lord Timon 8st. 7lbs. (P. H. Kuhn); Scindia 8st. 11lb. (Kaikhosroo); Sahbar 8st. (Native) and Tooman II. 7st. 4lbs. (Purtoosingh).

THE RACE.—Imperial took a long lead at the start however soon being eased which let up Pherozeshah who headed the field until rounding the bend. At this point Brown got to work on Ream and with Imperial for company they entered the straight together. Nearing the stands Ream took first place only to lose by a short head. Imperial putting some really good work during the last fifty yards. Reminder who also came very fast at the finish taking third honour, by a head from Pherozeshah.

TIME.—1min. 25 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 58-8, places Rs. 16, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 12.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.—Division I.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1911, which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Salein Abdul Rahman's Mubrook, 7st. 4lbs. J. K. McGlone 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Tenebreuse, 8st. 10lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star, 8st. 3lbs. L. C. Hoyt 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer, 9st. 8lbs.....A. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN:—Moonspot 9st. 11b.; (I Ruiz); Different 8st. 11lbs. (F. Bland); Sutleg 8st. (P. H. Kuhn) Egyptian 8st. (Etul); Cherry Blosson 7st. 12lbs, (F. Brown); Mulla 7st. 11lbs. (A. Kuhn); Favil Beg 7st. 10lbs. (Mujeed); Dalil (Kanoo) 7st. 6lbs. (A. Harrison) and Moyaid 7st. 6lbs.

THE RACE.—From a good start Egyptian made play for about two furlongs falling back for Mubrook who led into the straight by at least two lengths. A furlong from home saw Tenebreuse make his effort but to no effect, as Mubrook sailed past the post an easy winner by one and a half lengths from Tenebreuse who was one and a half lengths in front of Solar Star, Gowahajmer, the favourite being an indifferent fourth.

TIME.—1min. 23 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ally.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 111 1-2, places Rs. 36, Rs. 31-8, Rs. 64.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

For horses W. A. and C. reduced 14lbs penalties. Winners since 31st March 1910 race value Rs. 2,000, or over 5lbs, of race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over 12lbs., of race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000, or over 18 lbs; or of race of the value of Rs. 9,000 or over 24 lbs. not (accumulative) Allowances horses which have not won since 31st March 1910 race value Rs. 1,500 or over 7lbs. Maidens 14lbs (not accumulative). Distance 1 mile.

Sir A. A. Apcar's Vavasor 7st. 10lbs. P. H. Kuhn 1
Mr. M. Gosuldass' Franconi 7st. 11lbs....A Hoyt 2
Mr. Kelso's Beckmesser 8st. 2lbs. J. K. McGlone 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's Luminatious 9st. 7lbs. J Brown 4

ALSO RAN.—Saxonite 9st. 7lbs (Firth); Black Buck 9st. 7lbs. (J Ruiz); Bull Dog 9st. 7lbs. (W. Hayhoe); Punt 9st. 7lbs. (L. C. Hoyt); Gunboat 9st. 11b. (C.L. Pratt); Kurnell 9st. 11b (W. Southall); Wayward and Wild 8st. 2lbs. (J. Robinson); Sporran 7st. 10lbs. (A. Harrison); Mary B. 7st. 10lbs (Native); Pelargonium II (A. Kuhn); Warlus. 7st. 9lbs. (A. Ferguson); and Mayfly IV T Melsom.

THE RACE.—A good start with the exception of Pelargonium II who was left. After settling down Franconi took the lead with Vavasor and Wayward and Wilds close attendant, Saxonites, who had a good position, slipped backwards through the horses and became fast. They ran easily until nearing the three furlong post when Beckmesser began to draw up to Franconi with Vavasor lying close up rounding the bend. Franconi and Beckmesser drew away coming into the straight full of go. Vavasor well handled soon headed the latter and nearing the stands passed Franconi winning by half a length, a similiar distance between second and third, Lumination being placed forth three lengths away.

TIME—1 min. 45 secs.

(Winner trained by J Watson.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 23, places Rs. 12, Rs. 30, Rs. 17.

A DHOND PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. A Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. W Homer's Last Chance, 6st.....A. Harrison 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and A. Nanjee's Thaboor, 8st. 8lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Young Japan, 6st. 8lbs. (carried 6st. 13lbs.).....Abbas 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, 8st. 4lbs A. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN:—Tajilmulook, 9st. 13lbs (J Robinson); Precious, 9st. 8lbs. (P. Brown); Terror, 8st. 4lbs. (P. H. Kuhn), Well Done, 8st. 2lbs. (J. Ruiz); Thulfa, 7st. 7lbs. (Etul); and Berar, 6st. carried 6st. 11lbs. (Native).

THE RACE:—Young Japan made strong running with Last Chance and Money Gold following Terror having tailed off. Thaboor took fourth place in which order they raced to the four furlongs post. At this point Last Chance forged his way to the front with Thaboor coming along nicely. In the straight Thaboor made a strong bid for leadership, but Harrison keeping a straight course was able to hold out sufficiently long enough to capture the race by a short head from Thaboor who was one and a half lengths away from Young Japan, the favourite coming an inglorious fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 53secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. J. C. Smith.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 116-8, places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 18.

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Bombastic 9st. 6lbs. P. Brown. 1
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Lord Merv 8st. 9lbs, A. Ferguson 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey 9st. 12lbs C. L. Pratt 3
H. H. Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 9st. 4lbs.....Firth 4

ALSO RAN:—Mckenna 9-7 (L. C. Hoyt); Milford Lake 8-7 (Native); Picinie 8-5 (A. Hoyt); Miss Santoi 8-4 (W. Southall); Lord Reay 7-12 (P. H. Kuhn) and Mafoota 7st. 2lbs. carried 7st. 7lbs. (A. Kuhn).

THE RACE:—Miss Santoi was first away with Lord Merv close up. Malmsey and Picnic leading the gate rather slowly dropping behind after running a furlong, Lord Merv took the lead and led the field to the distance where Bombastic came through challenging the leader in resolute fashion and they passed the post so close together that only the judge could seperate them, the spoils going to Bombastic by the shortest of heads, Malmsey occupying third place, one length away.

TIME—1 min. 15 2-5 secs.

(Winner Trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 41-8; places Rs. 22, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17.

THE NERAL PLATE.—Winner 500, second Rs. 200, Third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Baloz, 9st. 11b.....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Lion's Pendit 8st. 8lbs.....P. Brown 2
Mr. Gold's Mst-hat-Baig, 6st.....A. Harrison 3
Mr. Dara Cowajee's Gafal 7st. 13lbs....A. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN.—Ashroff 9st. 7lbs. (I. Ruiz); Young Majub 9st. 6lbs. (W. Southall); Sharar 7st. 4lbs, carried 7st. 9lbs. (P. H. Kuhn); British King 7st., carried 7st. 5lbs. (Etul); Maasal 6st. 11lbs. carried 7st. (Melsom); Upright 6st. carried 6st. 4lbs., (Purtoosingh), and Mars 6st., carried 7st. 4lbs. (Mujeed).

THE RACE.—Melsom on Maasal slipped off in front and led from Baloz and Pendit to the bend when dropped away to nothing and in a hard fight up the straight Baloz held his formidable rival up to the judge's chair and won a fine race by half length in record time for this season, Harrison never leaving off riding, Mat-hat-Baig taking third place, three lengths away and a neck in front of Gafal.

TIME.—1min. 21 2-5sec.

(Winner trained by Mr. C. Bleach.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 46-8, places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 23-8.

Totalizator.		Taken in
Race 1 Rs.	3,940	Places. Rs. 4,510
2 ,,	5,170	,, 6,700
3 ,,	5,950	,, 4,290
4 ,,	5,520	,, 6,370
5 ,,	4,930	,, 6,120
6 ,,	4,970	,, 5,570
7 ,,	9,270	,, 8,560
Total	39,750	45,120

Total profit to the W. I. T. C. Rs. 8,487.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Final Match in the Harwood League.

The top team and the bottom team in the Harwood League table played the last match in this year's competition on Saturday. These teams are the R. A. T. A., of the Warwicks, and the Y. M. C. A., who once so proudly took a higher place. On Saturday they were completely outplayed and the soldiers beat them by seven goals to one. Curiously the first goal of the match was scored by the ultimate lesers; but this seemed to wake up the soldiers, who responded in a lively manner by putting on four goals before the interval. With this, a fairly sound reserve, they could afford to take things easy in the second half, but even then could scarcely help but score three goals.

Final score:—

R. A. T. A.	7
Y. M. C. A.	1

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the teams in the League table now is:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	A.	P.
R. A. Temperance	13	10	1	2	22	9	22
R. Warwicks	14	9	2	3	34	6	21
Bombay Gymkhana	14	7	2	5	25	14	19
R. G. Artillery	14	7	2	5	27	12	19
Byculla M. I.	14	3	7	4	11	27	10
Hornets	14	4	9	1	11	29	9
Bombay Athletic	14	1	9	4	11	21	6
Y. M. C. A.	13	2	11	2	11	33	6

CRICKET.

Major Greig's XI vs. Combined Hindu Team.

END OF THE POONA WEEK.

THE Poona cricket week ended on Saturday, when the game between a European Eleven captained by Major J. G. Greig and a combined Hindu team ended in a draw.

On Friday the Hindus had made 216 in their first innings and the European team 37 for the lose of Tillard's wicket. When play was resumed on Saturday morning the wicket appeared to be in good order, although rain had fallen during the night. But as the innings proceeded it played treacherously, and further rain falling did not improve it. Major Greig came to grief early, and were it not for Captain Haughton the score would have been poor indeed. Haughton made his 45 in excellent form and was unlucky in his dismissal pulling a full pitch into his wicket. The Hindu fielding fell little short of excellent, while the bowling was keen, though Baloo failed completely to come off, although the wicket could not altogether have been not to his liking. The bowler was the new man Rasker who got six wickets for 34 runs. He proved excellent in judgment, but there seems some doubt whether he will finally be selected for the quadrangular contests.

Hindu basting honours belong almost entirely to Baloo and his able brother, Vithal. The innings of neither were faultless, particularly Vithal's second venture, when at one period he was the luckiest man on the field. But he batted with delightful vigour, and all round the wicket, rarely being nonplussed.

As will be seen from the details of the play, at midday it appeared likely that the Europeans would have to follow on: indeed, at one time it seemed they would not reach a hundred. Help came from an unexpected quarter, Platt, the wicket keeper, and Rasker putting on over thirty for the last wicket, the (former saving his wicket). Both patted in the most plucky manner, Platt getting four 4's into his score.

The Hindus declared when they had scored 104 in the second innings. It was then vain for the European team to expect to win—they wanted 177 to do this and had 70 minutes in which to bat—but there was of course the chance that they would collapse, and there was time for them to get out. As it turned out ten minutes were lost through rain, and in the hour's play 98 runs were actually scored for the loss of one wicket. Grey again batted well, if luckily, making 54 not out, and in the four innings in which he played during the week reached an average of 94·66. Captain Haughton, too played fine cricket making 32 not out.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Greig (20) and Haughton (17) resumed their innings at 11·28, Bhatvadeker bowling to the former from the Gymkhana end and singles from each player sent 40 on to the telegraph after a few minutes' play. Meanwhile, both batsmen had given a very difficult chance and at 42 Greig lifted one from Baloo into Rasker's hands at mid-off. He had made 22. Cheetham joined Haughton who in Bhatvadeker's next over hit that bowler nicely to the leg boundary, and after Baloo had sent down a maiden over, the drove the same bowler finely to the Gymkhana tent, sending up 50. Each batsman got a single from Baloo's next over, and then Rasker relieved Bhatvadeker. Cheetham hit the new bowler for two, but runs were coming slowly and mainly in singles. In Baloo's next over Haughton narrowly missed being run out taking a short run and immediately afterwards survived an appeal for stumping. Before another run had been scored—at 59—Cheetham was caught, unluckly, at the wicket, Major Greig's team, on the morning's play, had lost two wickets for 22 runs.

Lucas filled the vacancy but was stumped off Rasker, after contributing a single to the score which now stood at 63 for four wickets, Anderson followed and soon afterwards Haughton caused 70 to go up hitting Rasker to the leg boundary. At 77 Joshi went on in the place of Rasker. The new bowler began by sending down a no-ball. The third ball a full-pitch well off the wicket and Haughton was unfortunate enough to play it into his wicket. Haughton made 45, including five fours. Haililey went in and Baloo was retired the favour of Bhatvadeker. Rain sent the players to their tents shortly after half past twelve, play being delayed for seven minutes, and on resumption Rasker relieved Bhatvadeker and Anderson getting a three from his first ball, 80 was signalled. Baloo then went at the Gymkhana end vice Joshi. The next ten came very quickly, from Anderson principally, but a point in the game was the excellent fielding which kept the runs down. Baloo retired in favour of Bhatvadeker at 92 and a run later Hallilley was missed in the slips off Rasker. At 1 o'clock, when the European team had made 59 in 75 minutes. Halliley was out—as usual—l. b. w. to Rasker.

The Eleven were in a serious position indeed; six wickets were down for 96 runs and with the wicket working treacherously there seemed no limit to the possibilities of the bowling. Wilson joined Anderson, but was given out, caught in the slips off the same bowler. The decision was most adversely commented upon, and from the Press tables it certainly seemed that the ball was never touched by the batsman. Colonel Rosher was next to bat. With seven wickets down for 96, there was some speculation whether the follow on could be saved although only 21 runs were wanted for the purpose. Four byes sent 100 on to the board, but next ball Anderson was magnificently caught at square leg by Vithal off Bhatvadeker Wellesly followed, Baloo meanwhile having gone on at the Gymkhana end, Wellesley broke the spell of runlessovers by hitting Baloo to leg for three, and the same player got a lucky boundary after being missed by Bhatvadiker, off Rasker. Two balls later he was given out leg before to the same bowler, the score being then 109. When Platt, the last man went in, eight runs were still required to save the follow on and he got four of them by cutting Rasker to the boundary. Rasker got a run off the first ball of Baloo's next over and Platt another through a ludicrous misunderstanding between the Hindu fielders. He then got Rasker to the boundary and the follow on was saved. 130 was signalled a minute later, and Joshi relieved Baloo. Platt cut the new bowler beautifully to the boundary, and an adjournment was made for luncheon at 1-40.

Rain again fell during the interval.

After the resumption the batsmen continued to offer a determined resistance to the bowling. Rosher making some fine strokes. In one over he got two boundaries off Joshi and 140 went up after about fifteen minutes' play. Rasker now came on at the Gymkhana end in place of Joshi and from his third ball Rosher was caught by Vithal, the score being 144. The partnership realized 35 runs and was invaluable in that it saved the follow on.

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

The Hindus began their second innings at 3-10 Mehendale and Vithal opening the batting. Haughton bowled from the Council Hall end to the former who made a single, the over costing four altogether. Tillard bowled from the other end, Vithal driving his fourth ball smartly to the boundary, and hitting him to the other end of the ground the last ball of the next over. Four byes and a boundary by Mehendale off Haughton sent 20 up after fifteen minutes' batting. In the same bowler's next over Vithal hit him twice to the leg boundary and 30 was signalled. Wilson relieved Tillard at the Gymkhana end. At 40 Mehendale played on to Haughton and was succeeded by Rasker who placed the first ball of the second over he received from Haughton nicely to the leg boundary sending 50 up. Two balls later Vithal should have been caught in the deep field off the same bowler, but Rasker was held by Halliley off the first ball of Wilson's next over.

Two wickets were now down for 55 runs, and Mehta joined Vithal. The Hindu skipper promptly hit Wilson for three. At 58 Anderson took over the bowling from Haughton, Mehta cutting the second ball he delivered to the boundary. Vithal sent 70 up by hitting the same bowler to the leg boundary, but at 79 Mehta succumbed to a catch at the wicket off Wilson. Baloo joined his brother and immediately sent up 80. He cut the first delivery in Anderson's next over for three and, again, Vithal ought to have been caught. He had fallen off in his play, making many 'faulty strokes, but Baloo was opening in characteristic fashion, and before Anderson's over was completed hit a nice four. Vithal got three fine boundaries off Wilson's next over sending up the century which had occupied an hour and a quarter in making. Vithal also completed his 50. The Hindus declared when their score had reached 104 for three wickets, leaving Major Greig's team with 177 runs to get to win.

Greig and Tillard went in to bat at ten minutes to five thus giving seventy minutes for the innings, Bhatvadeker bowling to the former from the Gymkhana end. Raskar bowled from the other end. Greig had a narrow escape from being caught off Bhatvadeker, when a few runs only had been made, but next ball hit that bowler splendidly to the tent sending up the first ten, and twenty was signalled after ten minutes' play, the majority of the runs coming from Greig. A minute afterwards rain again fell and stopped play for about nine minutes. Soon after the resumption when the score stood at 24, Greig was again missed, but at 29, Tillard was held by Rasker off, Bhatvadeker. Haughton joined the captain the latter welcoming the new comer by cutting Rasker to the boundary, sending 30 to the telegraph. Haughton opened his account with a three off the same bowler and Greig caused 40 to be signalled by a fine drive to the off boundary from Bhatvadeker, and he got another in the same bowler's next over. He sent 50 up in the same over. Haughton got the same bowler finely to leg for four, the over costing nine runs. Greig got another four from the first ball of the next over from Rasker and then a three which saw another change on the telegraph board, to 60 scored in 40 minutes. Haughton followed with a boundary faom the same bowler, Baloo went on at 65 relieving Bhatvadeker. Joshi also relieved Rasker. A boundary by Haughton off Baloo sent 70 up. Haughton gave two difficult chances off successive balls from Joshi, scoring six, 90 going on to the telegraph, and Greig completed his 50 (in fifty-five minutes' batting) by a single, hitting Joshi for four immediately afterwards, and was then narrowly missed by Divekar off Baloo. Next ball he survived an appeal for stumping, and stumps were drawn, when the score had reached 98, the match ending in a draw.

MAJOR GREIG'S XI.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Major J. G. Greig, c Rasker, b Baloo	22	not out	54
Capt. E. D. Tillard, c Baloo, b Bhatvadeker	0	c Rasker, b Bhatvadeker	10
Capt. J. H. Haughton, b Joshi	45	not out	32
H. Cheetham, c Diveker, b Rasker	5	Did not bat.	
Capt. T. C. Lucas, st Diveker, b Rasker	1		
W. H. Anderson, c Vithal, b Bhatvadeker	12		
W. S. Halliley, l-b-w, b Rasker	7		
C. H. Wellesley, b Joshi, b Rasker	0		
Col. M. L. Rosher, c Vithal, b Rasker	13		
H. Wellesley, l-b-w, b Rasker	8		
W. Platt, not out	19		
Extras	12	Extras	2
Total	144	Total (for 1 wkt)	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhatvadeker	21	7	40	2
Mehendale	4	1	12	0
Baloo	21	5	29	1
Rasker	19	7	34	6
Joshi	7	1	17	1

Joshi bowled two no-balls.

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
S. G. Mehendale, b Tillard	39	b Haughton	7
P. Vithal, b Anderson	38	not out	55
J. M. Rasker, b Tillard	0	c Halliley, b Wilson	9
P. Baloo, b Anderson	75	not out	11
C. V. Mehta, c Rosher, b Tillard	20	c Platt, b Wilson	12
S. M. Joshi, c Platt, b Haughton	8	Did not bat.	
R. S. Bhusari, not out	7		
Maganlal Vyas, b Tillard	0		
S. K. Divekar, c Haughton, b Tillard	0		
G. H. Bhatvadeker, c Anderson, b Tillard	3		
Extras	13	Extras	10
Total	216	Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.	O.	M.	R.	W.	2ND INNINGS.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Haughton	20	4	56	1		8	3	27	1
Wilson	15	2	30	0		10	1	33	2
Tillard	13	3	40	6		3	0	10	0
Anderson	10	2	33	2		6	1	24	0
Cheetham	5	0	28	1					
Greig	6	2	16	0					

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

This fixture was played on the military ground on the Marine Lines on Saturday at 2 o'clock, but owing to occasional showers of rain the game ended in a draw.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened their innings first with Watts and Reid against the attack of Watcha and Bamboat. These bowlers being unsuccessful, Chothia and Kanga were put in charge of the attack and they succeeded in capturing 4 wickets each. Stileman and Sale made 32 runs each until the former succumbed to Kanga and the latter to Chothia. The Gymkhana innings ended in a total of 118 runs.

The Parsis commenced their innings late in the afternoon, bat to rain interfered twice and only four of them could go to the wicket. Pavri and Mody were disposed of for 8 and 4 respectively and Wadia and Saklat were at the wicket. When the Parsis had made 32 for 2 wickets, a brisk shower of rain at 5-45 stopped the game.

The scores were:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. H. Watts, c Chothia, b Watcha	...	...	11
E. C. Reid, b Bamboat	...	...

THE WEATHER.

Storm Likely in Simla Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The storm near Cawnpore yesterday moved slowly in a north-westerly direction, and this morning lies between Agra and Jaipur. It is likely to advance in a north-westerly direction during the day. The rainfall due to it increased in the United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat and diminished in the Central Provinces. There is a tendency to the formation of another depression over the Bay, and probably owing to this the Bay monsoon current has given very little rain outside of Burma.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, North Malabar, Central India, Gujarat, the United Provinces, Rajputana, the south of Bihar and Orissa and Lower Burma; fairly general in Mysore and Assam; local in Bombay, the Deccan, and Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces, the South Punjab and North Bengal.

Principal amounts:—Neemuch and Veraval, one inch; Rajkot, 1 1-2; Deesa, four; Udaipur, 1 1-2; Kotah, Jodhpur and Muktesar, one; Mussoorie and Bahraich, two; Chakrata, 1 1-2; Agra, Cawnpore, Benares and Gorakhpur, one; False Point, three; Jalpaiguri, two; Silchar, 1 1-2; Dibragar, one; Bhamo, two; Mergui, one; Victoria Point, four:—

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Punjab, diminution in the east of Central India, the south-east of the United Provinces; some rain is likely in Baluchistan.

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The storm has apparently travelled almost due north to the neighbourhood of Delhi, has caused a moderate to heavy rain over the north-west of United Provinces and the East Punjab, while the rainfall has practically disappeared from the East United Provinces and Central India. The storm is still fairly well marked, but will probably break up in Simla and Mussoorie Hills within the next thirty-six hours. The depression, forming over north of the Bay, and the rainfall due to the Bay current, is still very scanty.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast, Gujarat, Rajputana, and the Punjab, except south-west of Lower Burma; fairly general in Mysore, West United Provinces and Assam; local in North-West Frontier Province, north of Bihar and Orissa, North Bengal and Upper Burma.

Principal amounts are:—Rajkot, Deesa and Jodhpur, 1 1-2 inches; Mount Abu, four; Jaipur one; Cherat, 1 1-2; Ludhiana, four; Ambala and Delhi two; Sirsa and Muktesar, one; Mussoorie, two; Roorkee, five; Meerut, four; Purnea, Dinajpur and Naraingunj, 1 1-2; Jalpaiguri, four; Shillong, three; Silchar, 1 1-2; Lashio, one; Bassein, 1 1-2; Moulmein, two; and Victoria Point, three.

The temperature was considerably lower than usual in East Punjab, West United Provinces, and North Rajputana.

Forecast:—The rainfall is probable to extend into Kashmir, diminish in Rajputana and Gujarat, and some increase is likely in the coast districts round the north of the Bay.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 31.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total 1910.	Corrpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·54	46·39	56·84	45·17

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 1st Sept.	Total up-to-date.	
In. cts.	Ins.	cts.
0·0 56	54	25

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (30th)	93·3	77·5	...	6·00
Jask	94·3	82·3	...	0·0
Karachi (30th)	87·8	81·6	...	0·26
Quetta	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	98·9	78·3	...	13·41
Lahore	101·9	77·7	...	10·29
Sirsa	99·3	78·0	0·74	9·26
Ambala	18·5	7·9	...	19·84
Delhi	99·5	78·3	...	17·55
Simla (30th)	90·5	77·5	1·05	166·5
Mainpuri	86·3	77·6	0·35	25·25
Jhansi	80·5	76·0	0·51	24·68
Cawnpore	87·2	76·9	1·14	25·38
Allahabad	86·6	77·5	0·24	21·17
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	85·6	76·2	0·42	11·93
Jaipur	91·2	76·1	0·65	26·83
Kotah	81·6	75·6	1·22	23·40
Ishagi	88·0	75·9	...	19·94
Dwarka	83·8	78·2	0·15	22·03
Veraval	80·1	76·3	0·32	27·41
Rajkot	82·1	74·3	1·52	28·76
Bhavnagar Para	81·5	77·5	0·20	38·07
Surat	82·4	74·6	8·82	50·15
Ahmedabad	80·6	76·7	0·14	36·80
Deesa	88·3	75·9	3·80	19·21
Neemuch	81·9	72·0	1·21	22·57
Indore	80·1	71·1	0·03	24·82
Jubbulpore	83·3	73·8	0·05	28·89
Sagor	80·8	70·6	0·06	26·53
Hoshangabad	82·1	71·4	...	32·10
Chanda	85·7	71·1	...	13·01
Akola	90·2	72·6	...	17·23
Amraoti	86·8	72·3	0·09	17·20
Nagpur	81·6	72·8	...	41·86
Chanda	87·5	75·0	...	35·83
Jaipur	85·7	74·6	...	35·89
BOMBAY	84·9	76·6	0·63	46·09
Satnagir	84·3	75·9	0·45	83·03
Ratnagiri	85·0	73·7	0·37	58·00
Karwar	82·7	75·5	0·21	90·84
Belgaum	83·9	72·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	85·1	63·0	...	6·79
Poona	84·0	69·8	0·15	12·63
Sholapur	90·3	70·6	...	9·16
Ujapir	88·2	69·5	...	5·71
Belgaum	76·3	65·5	0·17	58·35
Aurangabad	86·9	64·7	...	14·20
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	73·2	...	27·41
Hyderabad	87·3	72·2	0·02	15·23
Bangalore	84·8	73·3	0·10	119·38
Madras	84·3	75·1	0·77	10·49
Cochin	85·7	74·7	...	88·50
Colombo	83·5	74·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	94·8	78·2	0·02	?
Cuddalore	92·0	72·3	0·07	6·69
Trichinopoly	99·2	77·6	...	7·07
Madura	99·0	83·6	...	9·39
Palamcottah	92·3	64·8	0·02	13·79
Coimbatore	84·4	70·3	...	4·59
Calicut	101·1	78·3	...	5·06
Negapatam	95·7	78·2	...	4·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·74" of rain. Skies are clear at Multan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the submontane districts and at Multan; the minimum is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·35," Agra 1·05", Cawnpore 1·14", Allahabad 0·24" and Jhansi 0·51." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Allahabad. Maximum temperature is in defect at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Widespread rain has fallen in Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0·42", Jaipur 0·65", Kotah 1·22" and Bikaner 0·43". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jaipur and Bikaner. Day temperature is 10° F in defect at Kotah. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the northern districts of west Central India; Neemuch has had 1·21," Deesa 3·80," Ahmedabad 0·14," Surat 0·82," Bhavnagar Para 0·20," Veraval 0·32," Rajkot 1·52" and Dwarka 0·15." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Surat and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·63," Ratnagiri 0·45," Mormugao 0·37" and Karwar 0·21." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·15" and Belgaum 0·17." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The storm which lay in the neighbourhood of Allahabad has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and is central between Agra and Jaipur to-day: it may move further in some northerly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the adjacent parts of west Central India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula. In the Punjab, Sirsa records moderate rainfall. Light local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan while in the Central Provinces. Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan the rainfall reported has been insignificant.

Nearly general rain is likely in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the extreme western districts of the United Provinces, the south-east Punjab and on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain over the rest of the United Provinces, west Central India and the Bombay Deccan. Some decrease in the rainfall is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 31st August, was 29·781 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ESPIONAGE.

The Case of Captain Kostevitch.

Berlin, Aug. 11.

Captain Kostevitch was released yesterday evening on bail to the amount of £1,500, which was found by the Russian Consul at Leipzig. The circumstance that the Prussian artillery officer, Lieutenant Dahm, who has been in prison at Warsaw on a charge of espoinage, was likewise released yesterday on bail to the same amount, has given occasion to some newspapers to accuse the Government of making concessions to diplomacy at the cost of justice. The "Cologne Gazette" insists that Captain Kostevitch's release rested simply and solely with the Supreme Court of the Empire, or rather with the "Juge d'instruction," but admits that the Foreign Office would only be taking proper steps for the protection of a German subject if it recovered Lieutenant Dahm by "an exchange of spies."

Berlin, Aug. 14.

Two workmen, one of whom is reported to have served five years in the French Foreign Legion, have been arrested at Karlsruhe on suspicion of espoinage. They are charged with attempting to bribe a non-commissioned officer to procure them parts of guns and other objects which are regarded as technical secrets, and with intending to sell them to the French authorities.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 30th August to 6 a.m. on the 31st August.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague...	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		91
Same date last year		97
Cholera	1	1

YOU CAN BE STRONG, VIGOROUS and SELF-CONFIDENT IN EVERYTHING

OSOGEN Revitalizes the Spinal Nerve Centres—Creates New Vigour and Vital Force.

THE wonderful new medical discovery, Osogen, quickly renews vigour and vitality and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood. This combination of Sequard Serum and the Glycerophosphates as prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to his late Majesty, King Edward VII., is an amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth. It is supplied to Royalty, and thousands of Medical Men recognise its wonderful curative and vigour-giving power in cases of

Loss of Vital Power
Premature Old Age
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
"Run Down" Feeling
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Want of Self-Confidence
Lassitude
Brain Fag
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anæmia
Kidney Disorders

Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

A correspondent from Gainsborough writes: "Osogen is marvellous. After using only a little more than one bottle I already feel 10 years younger. My sleep is sound and dreamless, and I am stronger in every way."

DON'T STAY WEAK!

There is no need for you to stay weak and depressed. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a fund of **vital nerve force** sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, vigorous and active until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous or debilitated, begin to-day to let Osogen give you new nerve power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take it, and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect as it literally pours new life-force into your system. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish and self-confidence will be restored. Continue to take it daily and you will again possess the health and powers that mark a manly man or a fascinating woman.

HIGH-CLASS CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 (2 Rs. 1 A) per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/- (8 Rs. 4 A).

Among the chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are the following:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Frank Ross & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto Kristo, Paul & Co., Culcatta; Oakes & Co., Madras; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Bombay; De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Obtain a bottle or more now and soon you will again enjoy virile health and strength and the powers which make life worth living.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining Osogen accept no substitute but send a postal order and 3d. extra for postage for one or more 2/9 or 11/- bottles from the Osogen Laboratories, 88/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 2.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

For Judgment.

3-12,486-11 Malji K and K Mahomed Mehdi Faya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Payne and Co For Dismissal under Rule 746.

37-12,873-12 Shroff D and D Devji Tricamdas vs Mowji Nanji Bhimji and Co

Appeals for clearing and Final Disposal.

4-12,668-11 Jam R and D S Amarchand and Co vs Ramdas Vithaldas Edg G and Co

14-12,573-11 Ragh N and Co Padamsey Ruttonsey and others vs Manack Damji and another S B Mehta

15-12 81-12 Payne and Co Lillavanti vs Bai Divalibai and others Manack and T Payne and Co and Liddle and Co

24-12,563-12 Hirabai and Co Messrs Lalbhai Pragji and Bros vs Messrs Symons Barlow and Lang Craigie S and C

28-12,554-03 Payne and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sulleman Somji and others Little and Co

7-12,670-11 Mat J and M C Agrawal Pitamber vs Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar Elg G W and Co.

33-12,429-12 Subnis and G Ahmed Haji Mahomed vs Bai Nandgavri Mulji K and K.

121-12 In Re Govr Act VIII of 1890 and in re Kasimbhai a minor, Bhimji and Co Javervahoo vs Dwarkadas Tricumdas Wadia G and Co and Ragh N and Co.

6-12,613-03 Nadirsha and D for a pauper Libajl Babaji Shivde and others va Purka Dolia and others; Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

13-12 Jeh Da B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Elg G W and Co,

23-12 Capt and V Rajmabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.

27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasher Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabax Patell and E,

479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Palamsey Velji.

93-11 Khetsi L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Takersey

563-10 Jeh and S Esaji Mossaji vs Esaji Tajbhoy Adeli D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,

1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajee Bubji Judah and S.

116-11 Edgar W and Co Bapalal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.

434-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.

1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H

59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Nrottumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Teckersey Payne and Co.

1182-12 Sma Bland Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P

925-10 Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sujibhai Bhai K and G.

572-12 Jeh M and S Bayabai vs Abdoola Joosub Hiralal and Co

702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandesalias Janardhan Banuji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co

Short Cause.

809-09 Jeh M and S Isac Ismail and Co vs H M Obadar Rahim Sahib.

For Further Directions and Costs on Com's Report

111-12 Sham M and H Chhaidas Thakurdas and another vs Hansmanbux Harmukhrai Malvi H M and B

Commercial Cause.

921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shampji Tyabji D and Co

Long Causes.

93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Katbudin vs Karbalia Begum Mulla and M

101-12 Moti and Cohmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta

1059-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co

837-11 Dabash and F Sulimanji Mahomed Co vs Aishabai widow others Chitnis M and K

876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdulla-ool Baloo Payne Co

351-11 Judah and S Virji Teeva vs Nilkantrao Luxman Power Jamshedji R and D

913-11 Castain and V Rajji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D

322-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Misri and others S B Mehta

647-10 Payne and Co Jadidas Malchand vs Bai Rumbai widow and others Tayabji D and Co Bhishankar K and G

122-12 Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.

875-11 Edgar G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The poison of the "toad, ugly and venomous," and that of the salamander, which Pliny declares to be the most dangerous of all poisonous beasts, have lately been examined by Madame Marie Phisalix. In a lecture at the Paris Museum of Natural History, she declared the poison contained in the cutaneous glands of the toad to have the same effect as digitalis—that is to say, to be, in suitable doses, a cardiac tonic; while the similar secretion in the salamander has on paralytic persons the same stimulating effect as strychnine. The poison is in each case of two kinds, i. e., that of the mucous glands, which forms, in some species of toads, a sternutatory, or drug to provoke sneezing, more powerful than any yet known; and that of the large glands of the back, or poison glands properly so called. The latter in sufficient quantities will produce convulsions and death in cats and dogs when coming from the salamander, and difficulty of breathing and sickness when derived from the toad. Its presence, according to Dr. Phisalix, in the blood of the animal secreting it confers immunity from the effects of snake-bite, and seems to be connected with the power of abstaining from food for long periods of time.

Electric power will be used almost exclusively for operating the Panama canal. The hydro-electric station will be situated adjacent to the north wall of Gatun spillway and the installation will have a capacity of 6,000 kilowatts. The average hydraulic head throughout the year will be about 75 feet. The maximum quantity of water diverted for hydro-electric development will be approximately 7 per cent. of the minimum water supply, and will be the excess which is not required for lockages, evaporation, and leakage.

The Public Service Commission found that the breaking of the rail which caused the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited was largely due to the high speed of the train, and it referred to the schedules as being "too fast for safety." On the other hand, that recently the engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad stated that the breaking of rails could be prevented by putting more metal into the base. Both points of view are correct; but the Public Service Commission is probably right in saying that as matters now stand, and in view of the heavy wheel loads, the rail is not equal to its task. If rails were heavy, and if the specifications were stricter and the process of manufacture were carried out with greater care, railroads could run their trains and fast and even faster than they do to-day, with impunity. It is quite possible to manufacture rails which will stand up under any traffic whatsoever; but it is certain that the average rail used to-day on American railroads is not equal to its duties.

A telegram has been received from Mrs. George Brown, mother of Belmore Brown, the companion of Prof. Herschell Parker on his third attempt to ascend Mt. McKinley. The telegram states that a height of twenty thousand feet was reached, which means that the summit is still unconquered.

The discoverer of the South Pole expects to return to Europe in September and will make a series of addresses before the principal geographical societies, beginning with the Norwegian Geographical Society in Christiania. He is to address the Royal Geographical Society in London, on November 18th. The Norwegian Storthing (parliament) has voted him a grant of 136,365 kroner (about dols. 36,818) toward his prospective north polar expedition.

The English newspapers print a report from Madrid, to the effect that some ledgers discovered at Palos, Spain, contain interesting information on the cost of discovering America by Columbus. The sum total for which America was discovered amounted to dols 7,000, or 38,000 pesetas. This was distributed as follows: 14,000 pesetas for armament; 2,000 pesetas for personal expenses of Columbus and his officers and crew; 22,000 for general expenses during the eight months for which the voyage lasted. The sum of dols 7,000, in 1492 represented dols. 70,000 in 1912.

During the ten years, 1892-1902, the U. S. Bureau of Education introduced 1,280 European reindeer into Alaska, where the natives were threatened with starvation owing to the destruction of the once abundant American reindeer, or caribou. It was also expected that these animals would serve the many useful purposes in the domestic economy of the Alaskans for which they have been so highly prized in northern Europe and Asia. The success of the undertaking has been remarkable. A recent official report on the subject states that these herds, which are under the care of the teachers at the government schools, now number 33,629 head, and they are increasing rapidly. Their meat is in great demand by both whites and natives, and their skins supply the best winter clothing. It is expected that the exportation of reindeer meat will soon become an important industry. Above all, the reindeer has proved a most efficient civilizing agency. The success of the Alaskan reindeer enterprise induced Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, in 1908, to import 300 reindeer from Lapland into Labrador, where they have now increased to about 1,200, and are a great boon to the natives. Last year the Canadian government bought 50 of Dr. Grenfell's herd for introduction into northern Canada.

The most complete descriptive account of all known forms of solar and lunar halos is that published last year by Louis Besson in "L'Astronomie" the organ of the Astronomical Society of France. The principal purpose of M. Besson's memoir was to call attention to the urgent need of accurate and systematic observations of these interesting phenomena, many of which have so rarely been seen and described by trained observers that the data needed for their theoretical discussion are decidedly fragmentary at present. This suggestion has met with a hearty response on the part of French meteorologists and astronomers, and every number of "L'Astronomie" now contains reports and descriptions of halos; often accompanied by drawings, and sometimes by photographs. Several rare forms have already been reported. In only one other country, viz., Holland, is there a large and active corps of halo observers. Their observations have been published annually by the Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands and have greatly enriched the branch of science dealing with this generally neglected subject. The history of halo-observing the world over has been remarkable in the fact that in the days of our grandfathers, these phenomena were much more generally watched for and more widely known to scientific men than they are to-day. A revival in the study of halos is an urgent desideratum, especially in English-speaking countries. As halos are especially common in the polar regions, it is desirable that polar explorers should acquint themselves with the detailed literature of the subject all of which is in (French and German) before they embark upon their travels.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hiatt Gregory, a woman writer who specializes on aeronautics, gave a lecture before the Aeronautical Society of New York on "Woman's Part in Aviation." It was the opinion of Mrs. Gregory that flying is an unsuitable occupation for women, and under no circumstances should she be allowed to use an aeroplane, since its safety is mostly a matter of gamble. Instead of relying upon an instrument, the aviator trusts principally to his own watchfulness, which obviously leaves the margin of danger very great, as there are many accidents due to uncontrollable error on the part of the machine or tricks of the wind. Mrs. Gregory stated that aviators put too much stress on their ability to ward off accidents by this wathfulness. As an example she referred to the late Miss Harriet Quimby, whose very first accident resulted in her death. "A few days before her death," said Mrs. Gregory, "Miss Quimby told me that driving an aeroplane was as safe as riding in an automobile, as long as one was careful. She had tried both. She thought mishaps with few exceptions came to those who attempted foolhardy feats. She claimed that in driving an automobile, the driver has sudden starts and stops, twists and turns through the crowded thoroughfares; while the airpilot must constantly be on the lookout for cross-currents and pockets that may upset his craft." Miss Quimby thought women were as well fitted for handling an aeroplane as men. It was merely a matter of personality she maintained. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, showing both the American and foreign women of the air. Pictures of men fliers in spectacular feats were also thrown on the screen. Mrs. Gregory said that while only twelve women in the world have been granded pilots' licenses, there have been five deaths. Three of these have been American women. The first was Miss Denise Moore, an American girl, who while completing her tests for her license at the Farman School in Paris, had her fatal fall. The other two were Miss Harriet Quimby and Mrs. Julia Clark. Both Miss Quimby and Mrs. Clark had made their qualifying tests.

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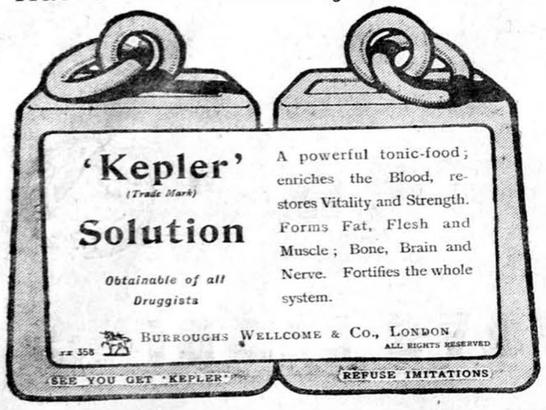
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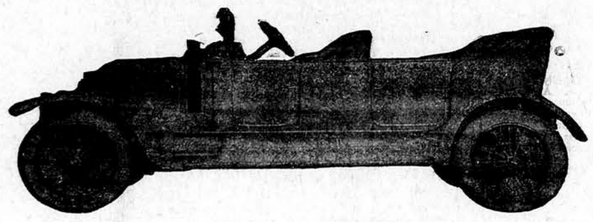

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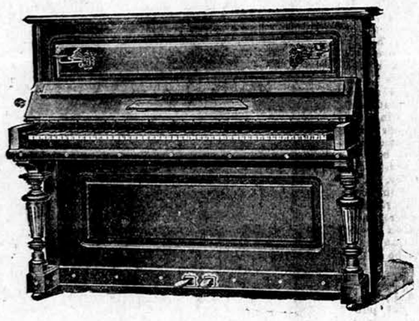

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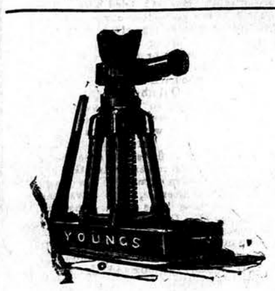

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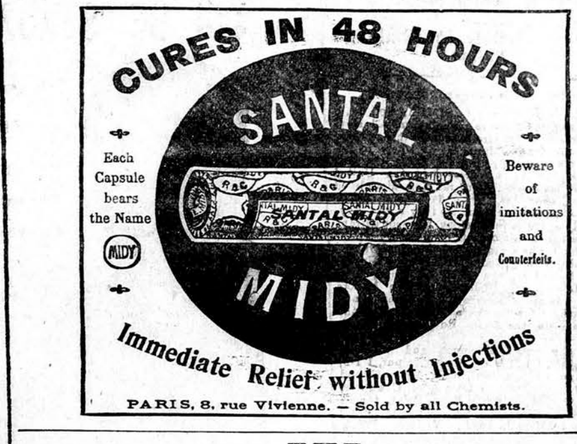
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